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VOL. XXIII NO. 279 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935 TWENTY PAGES

ETHIOPIAN CROWNPRINCE KILLED?

Hand-to-Hand Fighting Follows Surprise Attack

Addis Ababa Communique

COMMANDER & NUMBER OF TROOPS KILLED

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ADDIS ABABA Nov. 22.

A Govt. communique claims that the Italian force marching from Makalle in the north westerly direction has been severely defeated.

The Communique says that Ethiopian troops suddenly leapt from places of concealment behind boulders and shrubs and fell upon the enemy and a hand to hand fighting followed.

The Italian commander and a number of his troops were killed and the rest fled in disorder towards Makalle.

NEGUS DECORATES WAR VETERANS

An Addis Ababa Cable states:

The Emperor has been profoundly impressed with the morale of his troops, and he has been able to see an unquenchable spirit of the population in refusing to submit to the will of the enemy, declares a communique issued on the subject of the Negus' Southern tour. The communique states the Negus was enthusiastically received at Jijiga. He then visited Daggahbur to inspect armies stationed in its neighbourhood, especially those "stout-hearted troops, so severely tested by bombardment."

DECORATIONS

The Emperor decorated officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the recent battles in Ogaden, notably the skirmish in which four tanks were captured. His majesty placed a wreath on the tomb of the hero, Gerasmatch Afework, defender of Gorahai and Gerlogubi, who "though mortally wounded by an air-raid, refused to leave his post, as he wished to die among his troops, and be buried in trench, so as to be always near the battle-front."

The Negus posthumously created him "Afework Dedjasmatch of Ogaden." His Majesty was astonished at the ability of commanders to hold back their soldiers who are itching to be at the enemies' throat. The Emperor also visited the wounded, comforting men and giving them monetary compensation.—

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN THICK FOG

RUGBY, November 22.

In a thick fog this morning a small Norwegian steamer "Tres" (946 tons) was in collision with Guernsey steamer "Lancresse" (804 tons).

"Lancresse" was badly holed and sank but the crew with the exception of one man who is missing was saved and taken on board the "Brake", a lightship.

A life-boat is searching for the missing man.

"Tres" is reported to have been badly damaged and leaking and is making for the port.—B.O.W.

VAIN SEARCH FOR KINGSFORD SMITH

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22.

Hopes of finding Sir Charles Kingsfordsmith have been dashed to the ground by the news that the Quantas aeroplane vainly searched the island. It is resuming the search to-morrow.

BUT STORY UNCONFIRMED

ROME, November 22.

The Asmara Correspondent of "Tribune" asserts that the Crown Prince of Ethiopia has been killed in an air crash.

The story which is entirely unconfirmed hitherto says, the Prince flying in the direction of Dossie was forced to land in Makalle before the Italians had captured the town.

According to one account, the Prince was killed on the spot, and according to another he was seriously injured, taken prisoner and died.—Reuter.

RAS SEYUM GIVES BATTLE

Retires After Machine-Gunning Italian Native Troops

A Makalle cable states:

The elusive Ras Seyum finally gave battle with 600 men in the Tembien region, but he was forced to retreat.

Ras Seyum's troops were advantageously posted on the mountain side at an altitude of 7,000 feet, almost under the shadow of the famous Ambasalama Fortress, and they received the 15th Italian Native Battalion with rifle and machinegun fire.

After some hours of fighting, the Abyssinians melted away in the mountains, as Italian reinforcements approached.

The Italians declared that their losses are small.

FORWARD BUSINESS IN GOVT. SECURITIES

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have allowed forward business in Government Securities for the 2nd December, 1935. Settlement from to-day, Saturday, the 23rd instant.

King To Broadcast X'mas Message

LONDON, Nov. 22.

King will broadcast his Christmas message to Empire from Sandringham on Christmas Day.—Reuter.

British Cabinet Changes

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following Cabinet changes have been announced.

Lord Privy Seal Lord Halifax.

Secretary for Dominions Mr. Malcolm MacDonald Secretary for Colonies Mr. J. H. Thomas.

Secretary for War Mr. Duff Cooper.

Mr. W. H. Morrison Has been appointed financial Secretary to the Treasury.—Reuter

SHAHIDGUNJ ARTICLE ECHO

Rs. 3,000 Security Demanded From Urdu Paper As Well As Press

LAHORE, November 22.

A security of Rs. 3,000 has been demanded from "Swakat", an Urdu daily for publication of an alleged objectionable article in its issue of November 14, criticising the policy of the Punjab Government regarding Shahidgunj and demanding the transfer of the present District Magistrate Mr. Pratab and Sardar Narinder Singh, City Magistrate of Lahore.

A similar amount has also been demanded from the press where the paper is being printed.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ITALY AND CANADA

OTTAWA, November 22.

Italy is retaliating against Canada for participating in Sanctions according to the reports cabled by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan, to the Minister of Commerce stating that the Italian Government is prohibiting the entry from Canada of flour, liquor, aluminium, nickel and agricultural implements.—Reuter's Special.

BR. REPLY TO ITALIAN PROTEST

LONDON, November 22.

The British reply to the Italian protest against sanctions testifies to the constant anxiety at Geneva to carry out duties in a spirit of impartiality and concede the utmost possible weight to the legitimate interests of Italy and therefore feels no useful purpose would be served by reopening the discussion of questions raised in the Italian note.

Strong as were the feelings of friendship towards Italy, the United Kingdom Government felt bound to assent to the League decision and accept the inevitable consequences.

The note expresses anxiety to facilitate as a member of the League the earliest possible settlement of the dispute and adds, the Government, in subscribing to the League Covenant did not abandon or renounce their own free sovereign judgment but undertook to exercise it in accordance with the obligations of the Covenant.

No other attitude is open to them and they naturally desire to see the Italian Government place a similar construction on their adhesion to the Covenant.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S QUADRANGULAR FINAL

Capt. Syed Wazir Ali, Skipper of the Muslim team, who will have the assistance of his brother Nazir Ali.

Personnel Of Hindu & Muslim Teams

PHEROZEKHAN REPLACES BAQUA JILANI

A large number of cricket enthusiasts received with a cheer on Friday evening at the Islam Gymkhana the announcement of the final selection of the Muslim Team playing in the final round of the Quadrangular commencing to-day (Saturday).

A wire received at about 6-30 p. m. that Baqua Jilani was unable to come necessitated a last minute change in the selection Feroze Khan who was seen in the Quadrangular several years ago being taken as a substitute.

The following players constitute the teams.

MUSLIM TEAM

S. WAZIR ALI (Captain).
H. NAKHUDA
M. NISSAR
MUBARAK ALI
MUSHTAQUE ALI
AMIR ELAHI
NAZIR ALI
LT. HUSSAIN MAHOMED.
S. M. KADRI
A. BAPORIA
PHEROZE KHAN.
Reserves:—A. A. Hakim; M. Husain and M. G. Surti.

HINDU TEAM

The Hindu team is finally selected as follows:—
MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU (Capt.)
S. R. GODAMBE
D. D. HINDLEKAR
L. AMARNATH
LALL SINGH
C. S. NAYUDU
C. N. MEHTA
K. DIVEKAR
L. P. JAI
NARSINGHRAO KESRI
MANILAL SHANKAR
Reserves: Patel, M. M. Naidu and Bhagwandas

Major C. K. Nayudu, who will lead the Hindus against the Muslims in the Quadrangular final to-day.

AVERTING COAL STOPPAGE

Compromise Proposals Likely To Be Made By Government

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Baldwin's reply to the Miners' Federation's request for an interview has now been received the contents of which are not made public, but Mr. Crookshank, the Secretary for Mines, is arranging on behalf of the Government to meet the Federation.

Proposals for a compromise settlement with a view to averting stoppage is likely to be made by the Government.

It is understood, hopes are entertained of the possibility of coal-owners of various districts offering some increase in wages in anticipation of improvement in the industry which is expected from the Central Selling Scheme.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S LIFE STORY

See Page 20

MEMORIAL TO DEVADHAR?

Poona Citizens' Meeting Appoints Committee

POONA, November 22.

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Poona held this evening, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding, a resolution was passed expressing regret at Mr. Gopal Krishna Devdhar's untimely death.

A Committee was appointed to raise funds for a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Devadhar. Several speakers paid glowing tributes to the services of the deceased.—United Press.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Prince of Wales represents the King at the funeral of Earl of Jellicoe.

Sanctions Are Useless If Suez Is Not Closed

BRITAIN'S INDECISION & FRANCE'S DILEMMA

"International diplomacy is just now playing a game with alliances, counter-alliances and armaments," observed Mr. M. R. Masani, speaking at the Jinnah Hall, on Friday, on present European political situation. He was of opinion that a world war in which almost all the countries would be involved was inevitable and its occurrence was only a matter of time.

Referring to the British attitude towards India, Mr. Masani said that the British public were of opinion that India would not figure prominently before them for about 10 or 15 years to come. To give her a due place on the political map again, Mr. Masani held, there should be sufficient pressure on the British Government and enough sanction from the Indians themselves.

Mr. R. P. Masani and Mrs. Masani were present, besides a large number of Congressmen at the meeting.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, welcoming Mr. Masani back to the country said that Mr. Masani had left India with considerable hesitancy, as he felt that the field for real work was in India. But it was also important to establish contacts with Socialists abroad besides presenting the case for India. During his stay abroad, Mr. Masani was able to do effective propaganda about India. On behalf of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, he extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Masani.

LABOUR'S FAILURE.

A critical survey of the present political situation in Great Britain was made by Mr. Masani in his lecture. The speaker felt that reaction and demoralisation could be noticed by a visitor to Great Britain in the outlook of the people, generally compared to the conditions five years ago. The British Labour Party, which had made some impression on him five years ago, that it would be a movement working for the ideals of Socialism, had at present proved a reactionary organisation. The rank and file of the working class seemed to him to be despairing of the machinery which they had created and placed in the hands of their leaders in the shape of Trade Union movement.

After witnessing the proceedings of the Labour Party Conference at Brighton, the speaker was convinced that sweeping changes in regard to the composition and the leadership of the Party were necessary, if the working class movement were to progress in Great Britain.

Sir Stafford Cripps speaking at the conference, continued Mr. Masani, made it plain that so long as Imperialism was the system of society war was inevitable. Sir Stafford was questioned by a listener whether they had to take it that as long as Capitalism existed, war would be there. Sir Stafford answered in the affirmative.

TRUCK WITH TORIES.

The working class in Britain a year or two ago, opposed any war, but to-day, the whole country was lining up behind the British capitalists. British Labour leaders had adopted a mistaken policy and played into the hands of the National Government which had been attacking the working class movement in Britain during the past four years. The main factor which put the National Government in power consisting of Die-hards like Mr. Winston Churchill, was due to a truck with the Tories on the part of Labour in regard to the international situation and the issue of "sanctions."

INDIA ISSUE SHELVED.

The recent elections had sent into power a Government fully loaded with Die-hard Tories, with the result that their policy was one of reaction. The British public generally held that for about 10 or 15 years, very little about India would come up before them again, especially in view of the "extensive political reforms" granted to India. Many Englishmen whom the speaker had met, expressed the opinion that it was a settled fact that the British public would not care to look at India as far as her political demands

(Continued on page 19, col. 2)

NO BAIL TO SOCIALISTS

Lahore Magistrate Turns Down Application Of Accused

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

S. S. Sardar Narendra Singh, City Magistrate rejected yesterday the bail application of Mr. Mubarik Sagar and Mr. Hukan Lal, Socialist worker, who have been arrested under section 124A, I.P.C. on charge of having made an alleged seditious speech outside Delhi Gate on the economic boycott movement going on in Lahore.—United Press.

MACDONALD'S OPPORTUNITY!

(Special Cable.)

SKELTON, November 22.

The Under-Secretary for Scotland died at Edinburgh. He was one of the Conservative Candidates for the Scottish Combined Universities the results whereof have not yet been declared.

It is possible that the vacancy in the House of Commons may, therefore, give an opportunity to Mr. MacDonald for securing a seat.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Wanted:—To know the whereabouts of his wife Bai Vishnulaxmi. Anybody having any information to give may write to Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, Box No. 5203, "Bombay Chronicle."

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Educated, well-placed Bania Gujarati gentleman to marry young, fair, cultured Bania girl, aged 20, apply Box No. 5179, "Bombay Chronicle".

An intelligent, educated, deserving gentleman of good status may apply to marry a high-class Gujarati family's cultured, good-looking, social girl who is double graduate of Bombay. Correspond in strictest confidence, stating caste, age and all details. Box No. 5200, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An experienced Gujarati Hindu Lady Graduate or undergraduate teacher to teach English and Sanskrit in the Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Girls School on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 p.m. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Headmistress. (5196).

Wanted a competent hand as manager thoroughly conversant with watch business. Apply in writing, stating qualifications and terms to the Proprietor, Spencer Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (5206).

Wanted Gujarati knowing Assistant Managing Clerk for well established Solicitors firm. Previous experience in Solicitors office essential. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 5202, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Experienced Stenographer Lawyer Correspondent desires. preferably part-time, Secretaryship, Managership, etc. Reply Box No. 5216, "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted premises ground floor for a shop on Hornby Road with good frontage. Please write with particulars to, Spencer Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (5207).

27. HOTELS.

National Hindu Hotel, Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2|8. (2056).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage and Rs. 25 allowance. Rules Form apply remitting Re. 1, Superintendent, Railway Training School, Delhi. (5215).

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

Persian by Persian Savants; French, Arabic by competent scholars taught to college, school, private students. (Success guaranteed). Mazendy Kamar Building, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort. (5191).

French, German, Italian, Spanish, tuition and translations by experienced German teacher, write to Mr. Fr. Oettinger, Rebsch, Str., 1F. Gobhai House, Bombay, 11. (5160)

Sir Hurkisondas Hospital starting B.P.N.A. Course from the 1st January, 1936. Candidates desirous of joining the course should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Sir Hurkisondas Hospital, New Charni Road, Bombay, with copies of testimonials, age, caste, and education. (5182).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

A Firm having decent connections with Germany, seeks for a reliable and respectable Financier Partner to operate Export, Import business on Barter System. Good prospects of substantial profits. Please write Box No. 5212, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans on personal security and properties can be confidentially arranged. Write with all details to Box No. 5217, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted for Kerosene and Petroleum, Chief Agents for the various Provinces and chief cities of India. Apply sharp, The Imperial Oil Distributing Company; 113-115, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2134).

Wanted Chief Agents to organise Share selling Agencies and to sell shares of a prospective Sugar concern on fixed monthly pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 plus commission. Apply to Mg. Agents, All India Sugar Mills, Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta. (2043).

Sole Agent of well-known products wants working partner with Rs. 10,000 investment. Good prospects and profits. Apply sharp Box No. 5198, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents to sell two rare products—"Jabco" Scented Supari and Pappads—both specially made and unlike others. Apply: Jaya Bharatham Co., 7, Kondi Chetti Street, Post Box 83, G. T. Madras. (5204).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Wonderful for the Public. Prof. S. D. Rawal will guide you for your past, present, future job, business, increase, love, enemy, trouble and success also Teji Mendi and American figures will be given on moderate charges, at London Hotel, Grant Road. (5210).

We are neither too much learned, or illustrious, nor have we testimonials of any country. Please write your birth-date and time, if not, time of writing your letter, and present year, when we will let you know information regarding your future happiness or otherwise, to the best of our ability. Correspondence private. Please remit Rs. 5 (five only) for fee. P. Vyas, Practical Astrologer and Palmist, Kathlal via Nadiad. (2142).

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Binoculars for Races and Matches small and large, very powerful moderate prices. Sarkari & Co., 554A, Girgaon Road, Bombay 2. (5201).

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs. 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

The Extension to the College Buildings will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on MONDAY, 25th November, at 5-30 p.m. Past Students of the College are invited to be present on the occasion. Guests are requested to be in their seats by 5.20 p.m.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Principal.
2095.

Public Notices

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd November, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st November, 1935.
2137

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 508 Blue Enamelled Street Name Plates as per the specification, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 2nd December, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee 1 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th November, 1935.
2131

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete slabs and storm water drains with accessories along portions of certain roads in Back Bay Reclamation, Block No. II will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 2nd December, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued in payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th November, 1935.
2135.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the firm of Kanailal Radhakissen carried on at Muzaffarpur of which our client Babu Radhakissen Poddar was a partner has been DISSOLVED as from the 7th day of October, 1935. No person has any authority to carry on business under the name of the said firm.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1935.

CHARU CHUNDRA BOSU,
Attorneys-at-Law and Attorneys for Babu Radhakissen Poddar.
9, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.
2140

S.S. "IWATESAN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 22nd November, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MAHOMED DADA TOFFIC has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai HAWABAI, wife of Esmail Haji Abdulla. Any person or persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she or they will be precluded from making the same and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (Cess whereof is redeemed) situate at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement formerly 250 square yards or thereabouts but now 311 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of and Revenue under Old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 78, 197, 16, New Nos. A/12792, B/11935 and New Survey No. 2/2636 and Cadastral Survey No. 897 of Lower Parel Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by the Elphinstone Road aforesaid, on the East and West by the property formerly belonging to Hoshanji Hormasjee Kharas but now to Haji Moosa Haji Oosman and Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Todiwalla and on the South by the Foras Road together with the buildings standing thereon which are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No 2491(2) formerly Street No. 3A but now Street Nos. 97, 97a, 99, 99a, 101 and 101a.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1935.

PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2107.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MAHOMED DADA TOFFIC has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold (Fazandari) land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawls and stables standing or to be erected thereon situate, lying and being at Gorapdeo Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3200 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5 and 10/3628 and now also under Cadastral Survey No. 718 of Mazagon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8140 to 8148. Street Nos 15 to 23a the New Chawl being not then assessed but now under E Ward Nos. 8140 to 8149. Street Nos. 15 to 23a and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Ground of Ramchandra Bhaskar Sakhalkar on or towards the West by the house of Jamshedji Nowroji Billimoria, on or towards the North by the private passage leading to Gorapdeo Road, and on or towards the South by the Maratha Hospital.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1935.

DUBASH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2119.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month

By learning by post or personally soap making. Success guaranteed. Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students, formerly unemployed, are earning enormously all over India, viz., Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras, U. P., C. P., etc., and Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq, China, etc. For their opinions and details write to:—

B. DUTT, B.A., B.L. (CAL.)
F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Principal,
Soap Training House, Saidpur,
E. B. Ry.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED ABBA has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim, against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 4840, Old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9553 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 of Fort Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1060, Street No. 74, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Custom House Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said Custom House Yard on or towards the West by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of Heptoola Alibhoy and Essufally Allibhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1935.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2139.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Modern style Bunglow Furniture, Godrej double Mirror door steel cabinet, Austrian and Godrej safes, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Sewing Machine, Remington and Corona portable typewriters, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.,) A. C. Table Fans, Ice Frigidaire, Musical Box, Tilting Chesterfield sets, Glassware, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

GANDHI & CO.

Tele. No. 24927

AUCTION SALE OF 118 BARRELS AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Sheth Ramazanalli Jamalbhai, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Harjivandas Narielwala, Proprietor of Messrs. United Oil Co., the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Rubby Ethel Portlock's Godown No. 8, Cross Love Lane, near Byculla Bridge, Mazagaon:—

118 Barrels American Lubricating Oil, each of 45 gallons.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

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Established 1919.

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,00,000

Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.

Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA Kt.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

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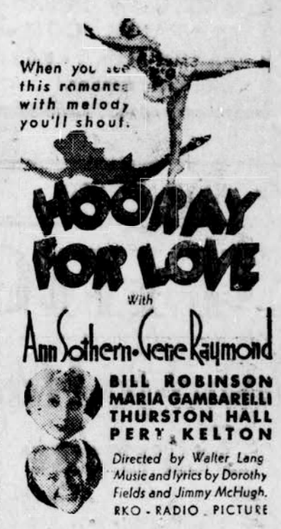
B. M. BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

WELLINGTON
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.



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NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all cases of Neuritis, when your nerves are weak and impoverished, when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown, there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from a Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecithin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A, F and C, they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy, and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL.
Princess St., Bombay.
No. 110.

Deafness

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kumala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

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Singapore	19-0	12-0	30-0	18-0
Hongkong	26-0	17-0	46-16	30-0
Shanghai	30-0	19-0	50-0	30-0
Kobe	33-0	22-0	50-0	30-0
Yokohama	36-0	23-0	50-0	30-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application.

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo.

		London. £	M'Seilles. £	Naples. £
1st	A	69-0	64-0	62-0
	B	66-0	61-0	59-0
	C	52-0	47-0	45-0
	D	47-0	42-0	40-0
2nd	A	44-0	40-0	39-0
	B	31-0	27-0	26-0
	C	28-0	25-0	24-0

Reduced 3rd class Students' Rates from Colombo to Europe on application.

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—

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Isn't it better to see your children in every rough and tumble, full of energy, instead of hanging back pale and listless.

If you value their health and vitality you must give them sufficient vitamins. They must have Vitamin A to promote growth and a natural resistance to infection, and Vitamin D to build up strong, straight limbs and sound teeth. Nature intended these vitamins to come from food, but present day diet does not contain a full supply. This deficiency *must* be rectified, and there is no safer, surer or more economical way than by giving your children 2 drops of Crookes' Oil twice a day on fruit or food. **Crookes' Oil is Nature's richest source of Vitamins A and D.** It is easily digested and children take it willingly.

There is 300 times more Vitamin A in Crookes' Pure Halibut Liver Oil than in average cod liver oil, and 30-40 times more Vitamin D.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mahadeo Ramchandra and Ramchandra Laxman were arrested last night by the Byculla Police for gambling.

Alleged satta chits and cash were seized from the accused.

Both the accused have been released on bail of Rs. 100.

Nagji Premji, a Hindu, was arrested on suspicion by a constable of the Maharbowry Police Station on Thursday evening while attempting to dispose of a bicycle at C. P. Tank.

On a search being made of his room, one dozen bicycles were found there.

The police are enquiring in regard to the owners.

The story of how a taxi-cab disappeared from the stand in the Pathe Cinema compound last night about 11 o'clock, while the driver was away for a few minutes for a "bite," was told in the Girgaum Police Court this morning.

The taxi in question, No. Y5631, was traced later, at about 1-30 a.m. this morning, to the Bhendi Bazar area, and it was found that Ramachandra Rowji was seated in it. He was promptly taken into custody by the Lamington Road Police.

The accused was placed to-day before the Girgaum Court and was charged under Sec. 378 I.P.C., and was remanded till December 6, pending further Police enquiries.

On their plea of guilty, seven confirmed jail birds were awarded heavy sentences for petty offences by the Chief Justice at the High Court Sessions on Thursday.

One of them was an old man of 70, Abdul Gaffoor Abdul Satar, who has spent 10 years in jail for offences of theft since 1919, having only recently completed a five-years' term.

He was brought to court again for a fresh offence of theft. This time, however, he appeared to be in a chastened mood, and made a feeling statement in appealing to his lordship for mercy.

"I am already an old man" he said "and will live at the most for about 10 years. I can read the Quran, and if I am treated leniently this time, I will devote my last few years to the service of God."

His lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment and directed him to report himself to the police after coming out of jail.

At about 9-30 p.m. last night, 10 persons were arrested by the police in connection with a gambling raid conducted by C.I.D. in Mahomedi Building, Lal Baug.

Several alleged sutta betting slips and some cash were seized during the raid.

All the accused have been released on bail.

A tin shed behind the Karanjia Building, Girgaum, was raided by Sub-Inspector Parab of the Princess Street Police Station, last night at about 8 o'clock, and seven persons alleged to have been gambling in satta were arrested and enlarged on bail.

The police seized satta slips and cash including marked money.

Aba Tatyajirao, the first accused was charged with keeping a common gaming house, while Bala Krishna Vishnu, Ramlal Sitaram, Vithal Ganpat, Krishna Laxman, Hardeo Dubasi and Baboo Kaur were charged with gambling.

The bail period was extended upto November 29, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning.

ALLEGED DUPLICATION OF NOTES

How a person's credulity was alleged to have been exploited by one Ramphal Bhawani Dayal, was the interesting story narrated before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day, when Avajalli Sheik Chhedi, who was arrested yesterday morning at Sleater Road (Grant Road) stood charged in the dock for cheating.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, are that Ramphal Bhawani Dayal went to see a man belonging to his own native place, who was working in the Victoria Mills, and who is the complainant in this case.

There Ramphal gave a demonstration of duplicating a G. C. Note of Rs. 5|-.

He, thereafter, told the complainant if he produced more G.C. Notes, he would double them also. Having thus beguiled the complainant, he took from him Rs. 35|- to purchase chemicals to demonstrate how the trick was done.

On the 12th instant, Ramphal Dayal along with the accused and another, returned after purchasing the chemicals. The complainant then produced 17 G.C. Notes of Rs. 10|- each and gave them to the accused which were put in between alternative sheets of paper. Thereafter the complainant was sent for cigarettes.

During his absence, ashes were substituted between slips of paper, and on returning the unsuspecting complainant was asked to put them in a box, and not to disturb it.

When he came to open the box he found how he had been defrauded.

Pending further enquiries and also arrest of the other accused in the case, the Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till December 6.

Having quarrelled with her husband, Changubai a Hindu woman age 25 years, and residing at Kazipura, Duncan Road near two tanks is believed to have committed suicide by cutting her throat.

The statement of her husband Rama Raoji, a shoemaker by profession alleges that deceased was in criminal intimacy with one Shankar Sawla.

Raoji reprimanded deceased on the matter, and order her to go away to her people.

This morning, Hausabai, sister of Shankar Sawla, told witness that he was to blame for the disruption between deceased and himself. This resulted in a quarrel between witness and deceased after which witness left the house.

Some time later, witness received information that blood was dripping from the loft near his room. On going to the loft he found his wife lying in a pool of blood, with a serious gash in her throat.

She was immediately taken to the hospital, but expired on the way.

The body has been removed to the Morgue, and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

The police are making enquiries into the matter.

LATE MR. DIMTIMKAR

A Bombay Educationist

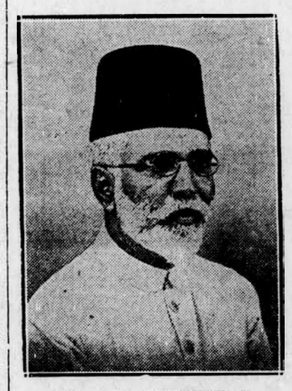
BOMBAY, Friday.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, which occurred at 5-45 a.m. to-day at his residence at Memnee Building, Old Parsi Statue, Byculla.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar had been ailing for some time but he continued to engage himself in the many public activities with which he was associated.

Mr. Dimtimkar was a prominent public figure not only in his own community, to which he had rendered services and devoted the greater part of his active life, but also in the wider civic sphere of the City.

He was for many years Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School of Bombay but lately retired owing to ill-health. In civic life he took a keen interest in Primary education and was for many years a member of the Schools Committee of the Corporation of Bombay of which he had been Chairman in 1931-32. Few members devoted themselves so keenly and earnestly to his duties



Mr. A. R. DIMTIMKAR.

as the late Mr. Dimtimkar. He took a special interest, of course, in the Municipal Urdu schools but he was never in any way a communalist in the bad sense of the term and his devotion to the interests of his own community was never allowed to deflect him from the duty he owed to the wider interests of the City as a whole.

He was for many years a member of the Bombay Corporation and represented "B" Ward up to the day of his death. He was a member, also, of the Standing Committee from 1927 to 1932. In the Corporation he was popular among all parties and all communities, his pleasing and accommodating personality making him a "persona grata" with all members. He had a host of friends and the memory of his genial figure and kindly nature will be long cherished by many people of all communities.

Mr. Dimtimkar also rendered service to the City for many years as a J.P. and Honorary Magistrate.

The funeral cortege left Memnee Building this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Condolence Resolution Passed

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Friday, Captain Alban DeSouza, Chairman, made a reference to the death of Mr. Dimtimker who was a member of the Standing Committee for five years and was elected as its Chairman in 1931-32. A condolence resolution was passed by the Committee.

NEGRO DELEGATION IN TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 19.

The Negro Delegation from America, sent by the Council of the Student Christian Association of America, arrived at Trivandrum this morning in the course of their Indian tour.

The Delegation have a three days' programme in Trivandrum including public meetings, and visits to the different educational institutions and meetings there. In their addresses members of the Delegation are expected to deal with the impact of Christianity on the life of Negroes and its results, and connected problems of modern America.

From Trivandrum they proceed to Kottayam, Ernakulam, Alwaye, Calicut and Trichur.

The Indian programme of the Delegation includes visits to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji. From Kerala they proceed to Madras, Mysore and Andhradesha, and thence, to North India, Burma and Western India.—A. P.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

Results Of 2nd L. C. P. S. Examination

Out of 202 students who appeared at the Second L.C.P.S. Examination, held in October 1935 the following 80 have passed:—

K J Abasi, Miss RATNAMALA A AJGARNI, D R Barde, Y T Bhalerao, R K Bhandari, M D Bhatia, K N Bhatt, B K Bhoirkar, Miss SHANTA G BHUSARI, R A Bidari, M M N M Butt, H S Chatufale, S T Chhugani, S H Daftary, H V Dalal, K L Dandekar, R T Dave, M C Desai, V R Desai, B D Dev, Miss KRUPA M DHAWLE, K C Dholakia, P N Fernandes, N K Gidwani, C L Gopalani, L P Gurnaney, M G Hawargi, P N Hoshing, S A Idnani, P V Jahagirdar, N D Jogi, Miss INDU L JOGLEKAR, A G Joshi, D T Kadam, R S Kale, V S Kale, M S Karandikar, N L Karmarkar, S Kashiram, Miss SARLA H KHALSA, Miss KAMAL V Khot, G K Kottal, S V Kulkarni, K L Kumthekar, C M Lala, A V Limaye, C J A Macaden, L V Mahajan, S V Marathe, M V Mathai, N R Mehendiratta, A da P Miranda, Miss SAVITRI N. MIRCHANDANI, F A J Monteiro, L B Neginhal. J D Pardasaney, A L K Pathan. V L Patwardhan, V V Phadnis, V. B. Phadnis, M D Rana, M P Ranbhise, A S Rane, H A Sabharwal, K R Shah, P V Shah, R V Shah, B S Shahade, R D R L Sharma, A B Shirgur, D T Simant, R P Suchak, P F Talati, K M Tandan, P H Tejwani, D V Tillu, Miss ANUSUYA N VALANJU, Miss THAKURI N VASWANI, S C Vyas and Miss VATSALA D WAGH.

KEEPING TERMS.

The following unsuccessful candidates are permitted to keep terms for the Final L.C.P.S. Examination:—

Nos. 30, 105 and 134.

ALLEGED OUTRAGING OF MODESTY

Agripada Police Arrest Two Men On Woman's Complaint

BOMBAY, Friday.

Osman Sheikh Ismail and Abdul Rahman Kassam have been arrested by the Agripada Police, on a complaint laid by one Anusayabai in which the two accused are alleged to have outraged her modesty.

It appears that yesterday at 3-45 p.m. the accused went to Anusayabai's room and knocked at the door. Complainant opened the door, and on seeing them she became frightened and immediately ran into a neighbour's room.

She was dragged out from there to her own room, and both the accused, it is alleged, forcibly outraged her modesty.

Inquiries in the matter are proceeding.

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At the first sign of hair falling begin using Vitex. "Vitex" revitalizes and stimulates the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity. Vitex eradicates dandruff, stops hair falling and grows new healthy hair even on bald patches. It takes only three minutes a day, yet in that short time it performs wonders.

Vitex treatment is easy to follow and is equally beneficial to both men and women.

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SILKI-SOFT Shampoo:—Washing the hair with the best of soaps makes the hair brittle and weak. Silki-Soft shampoo thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp removing all dust, scurf and dandruff leaving the hair soft and lustrous like silk, Silki-Soft Re. 1/6/- per bot.

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Everyone likes Rowntree's, the flavour is irresistible. Rich, creamy, delicious, it is eagerly taken by young and old. And it is so good for you, too!

Experience in hospital practice has demonstrated its use as a very active digestive agent. It helps you to assimilate your food, to keep fit and well. That is why doctors recommend Rowntree's as the family beverage.

ROWNTREE'S COCOA SOLD IN ¼, ½ & 1lb TINS

ACTUALLY HELPS DIGESTION

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL STORES AND BAZAAR DEALERS

LILY PEARL BARLEY

Made of Fresh & Full Grown Grains

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

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OLD DIVIDEND-PAYING SHARES.

COTTON MILL SHARES, DHAKESWARI & MOHINI. BEST IN THE MARKET. PAID HIGHEST DIVIDEND AT 10 PER CENT.

INVESTORS:—Invest your money in Jalpaiguri Tea shares Interest varying from 8 to 12 p.c.

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Last year's Dividend 170 per cent.

SPECULATE—In Calcutta Stock Exchange Shares, i.e., Howrah, Kamarhatty and other shares; or invest your money in those shares.

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Branches at:—
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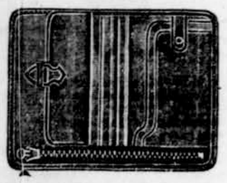

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VIVALINE HAIR OIL
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Restores Grey Hair to its natural rich and lustrous colour. Throw away your dye. Start using VIVALINE today. Rs. 1/12 small bottle for slight greyness. Rs. 3 large bottle for advanced greyness.
Three bottles post free.
Bombay Agents:—Madhav Agency, Chemists, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon Bombay.
Wanted Stockists in unrepresented areas, apply to:—
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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE
WITHOUT CALOMEL
and you'll jump out of bed feeling you could push a bus over
If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, liquid paraffin, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives or harsh purgatives, and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.
For they can't do it. They only move the bowels, and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason why you feel rotten is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.
If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel rotten. Your whole system is poisoned.
It takes those famous, sure-acting CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely. Stand out for Carters Pills, the famous sure-health kind. Look for the name Carters on the package.

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TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Selections For To-day's Races

Al Muqbil And Roj Al Bahar For Daily Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the 2nd Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE—
TURF BOY 1
IRAQ BAHADUR 2
KASSAB 3

2nd RACE—
BANI KASHRAJ 1
SHERIYAR 2
MADRAS 3

3rd RACE—
AL MUQBIL 1
WATCHMAKER II 2
THE DUKE 3

4th RACE—
REPLETE 1
SAVONETTE 2
HEAD DRESS 3

5th RACE—
GREEK JACK 1
CASANOVA 2
BUDDHA 3

6th RACE—
ROJ AL BAHAR 1
SILVER JUBILEE 2
SERHEED 3

7th RACE—
RAPSONIA 1
MISTY DAWN 2
ROYAL PRINCE 3

8th RACE—
AURANGZEBE 1
ACHIEVE 2
WOOLWORTH 3

9th RACE—
BADEN 1
WHITE FLOWER 2
FARHAN PASHA 3

DAILY DOUBLE
AL MUQBIL & ROJ AL BAHAR

DAILY TREBLE
GREEK JACK, RAPSONIA, AURANGZEBE.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

Prospects Of The Final

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The final match between the Muslims and the Hindus commences to-day. Up to the time of writing, I am not aware of the true composition of the champion side. But I am told that their side will be further strengthened by the inclusion of Syed Nazir Ali and Baqa Jilani, two of the best all-rounders in the country, who are also well-known in this city for their magnificent performances in the past. All those who shone brightly against the Europeans in the match, namely, Syed Wazir Ali, their skipper, Mahomed Nissar, Mubarak Ali, S. M. Kadri, H. Nakhuda, Syed Mushtaq and A. E. Baporia will be available. It is believed that Lt. Mahomed Hussain and Amir Elahi will still be retained in view of their capacity to rise to the occasion. Probably A. A. Hakim and S. Heptulla will be the reserves.

Muslims Stronger Than Ever

With such a magnificent array of bowelrs like Nissar, Mubarak Ali, Baqa Jilani, Mushtaque Ali, Amir Elahi, Nazir Ali and Wazir Ali the Mahomedans are sure to cause a lot of worry to the Hindu batsmen. Their batting strength will also be greatly augmented by the inclusion of Nazir Ali and Baqa Jilani. The former, it will be remembered scored a glorious 197 against the Parsis last year. The Muslim fielding will also be appreciably improved. It is therefore clear that the Muslim side will be in much better colour they were in the first match and even last year when they beat the Hindus.

Hindu Selectors Demoralised

From the selections that have been made by the Hindu Selection Committee, it is apparent that they have been altogether frightened and demoralised on account of the new comer's failure to come up to their expectations. I certainly expected changes in the team. I knew that an element in the Selection Committee had revolted and pressure was being put on them to include more Gujaratis in the team. The exclusion of L. F. Jai was never taken kindly by these people and they were clamouring for his recall. I am not, therefore, at all surprised that these two have found places in the final team. The inclusion of K. N. Divekar, the fast medium bowler of the Customs, at the expense of Banerjee was also to be expected in view of the former's excellent qualifications to challenge the Bengal player, more so on the grounds of local experience.

Certified By Ryder

Two more new players figure in the Hindu team and they are Narsingrao Kesari and Manilal Ogadshankar from Kathiawad. These two played here in trial matches before, but they failed to catch the selectors' eye. The reason why they have been suddenly called is it seems to me, the certificates given to them by Jack Ryder, the visiting Australian Captain. Both of them fared well against the tourists at Jamnagar as bowlers and batsmen. When they are looking so much for a fast bowler, I wonder why the selectors did not invite Ramji or Dr. Gurtu. These two also have been certified by the Australian Skipper.

Merchant's Unfortunate Absence.

Now we have five new men in the team in place of V. M. Merchant, K. Bose, S. Banerjee, Y. S. Ramaswamy and M. M. Naidu. It is a matter of great regret for the Hindus that their most reliable bat, Vijay Merchant, is unable to play owing to the sprain he had in the first match. The last-named was a certainty for exclusion owing to his all-round failure. He has however found a place in the reserves. The exclusion of Banerjee I can also understand, as Divekar may be relied upon to be as helpful as he was. But I cannot fathom the reason which threw out Bose and Ramaswamy from the team. In their respective spheres they gave the critics a good glimpse of their capabilities. With their nervousness, now over, they could be depended upon to show their true colours and help their side to the best of their abilities. I fully realise the anxiety of the selectors to strengthen their side as far as possible. But they could have surely included Kesari and Manilal, if they were so very keen on them, although I have my grave doubts about their putting forth their best on an unaccustomed wicket.—without sacrificing these two versatile players. It remains to be seen how these back-numbers play up against the formidable Mahomedan side.

A Pure Gamble

If the Hindu Selection Committee had taken Major Nayudu into confidence and sought his advice, I am sure these violent and unnecessary changes would never have been made. The team composed as it is now is a pure gamble, uncertain as their chances were, these changes have made them still more shaky. Unless a miracle happens, of course it is not unknown to cricket, the fate of the Hindus is sealed. Their bowling is of a doubtful character, batting still more doubtful and fielding decidedly worse. With such a combination if anybody expects Hindus to win the Championship he must be a rank optimist.

Czarowitz Scratched

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, November 22.
Czarowitz has been scratched from the November Handicap.

Commission Agents For Quetta Salvage

KARACHI, November 22.
It is understood that the Commission Agents Association, Karachi, has received a communication from the Salvage Authorities at Quetta asking them to send 2 representatives there to interview the Advisory Committee which is meeting on November 26.—A. P.

SIND SKITTLED OUT FOR 79

Australians Make 58 For 3 In First Innings Of Karachi Match

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Sind, the conquerors of the powerful Mamdot Club, opposed the Australian Touring team in a three-day match which commenced here to-day. A crowd of over 5,000 was present, at the start, and the constant flow of spectators suggested that Ahmedabad's attendance record may be exceeded on the free days. The weather was very warm.

Sind's chances had an initial setback in that just before play commenced it was announced that Gopaldas, one of Sind's best all-rounders and candidate for all-India honours, could not take part in the game on account of a split finger, sustained in a practice knock on the day the Australians arrived. M. J. Abdullah filled the vacancy.

Ryder lost the toss for the fourth time in five matches. He dropped Macartney, Ironmonger, Ellis and Alexander.

Macartney who tore a ligament in his right leg on the day he scored his century at Jamnagar is expected to be well enough to play in the next match. Ironmonger is indisposed. Abdul Aziz Sind's wicket-keeper and Deepchand opened the home team's innings to the bowling of Leather and Nagel. Leather was quite fast for the first few overs and one which rose rather sharply struck Deepchand in the abdomen and he retired for the time being with the score at eleven, the product of half an hour's batting. Shankar, one of the stodgiest batsman in India, came in next and the game slowing down still further, twenty did not appear on board when play had lasted an hour.

The crowd got impatient at slow going and one shouted 'go and play billiards' and another said 'you might see hundred up after Christmas.' Abdul Aziz and Shankar, however, went on unperturbed, and scored in carefully run singles. Oxenham came in place of Leather, after the latter had bowled five overs for five runs, and Aziz cut his first ball powerfully to the boundary. Thereafter Oxenham tied up the batsman and in half an hour gave away only six runs.

SHANKAR OUT L.B.W.

Shankar was lucky to get four for a leg-glide against Nagel, but soon afterwards attempted a most un-Shankarlike pull, off a straight ball from Oxenham, missed, and was given out l.b.w. (26/1/7). At this stage Oxenham's figures were 8/5/7/1. When he had been bowling continuously for an hour Oxenham had 12/9/7/1—a true index of his guile, and accuracy.

A meed of praise is at the same time due to the batsmen who held their ground unflinchingly, and not once on the making of their strokes could the bowlers entertain any hopes of getting one of them out by catch. Naoomal who came in place of Shankar, hooked the first ball he received (from Mair) in an excellent style to the boundary, and punished the same bowler for 4, 2 and 2, soon afterwards, leading Ryder to take Mair off and take the ball himself in his place, this being the third change.

OXENHAM'S SECOND VICTIM.

In his 15th over, when he had been bowling without rest for 80 minutes, Oxenham bowled Naoomal with a ball which came quickly with the arm and completely beat the former All-India batsman. At this stage Oxenham's figures were 14-3 overs, 10 maidens, 11 runs, 2 wickets.

The Sind XI were all out for 79 at 3-25 p.m.

Wendellbill and Andhendry Australians' first pair hit off 23 runs in half an hour's batting, which the Visitors had before tea. With the last ball before tea Harris got Hendry out l-b-w. for 10. Ghulam Mahomed relied on Ibrahim, Harris, and Naoomal to get the Australians out after tea and did not take bowling himself although he had opened the bowling this morning. Harris was extremely accurate and fully deserved his two wickets. Towards the close Ryder jumped out to Mobed and was smartly stumped. Morrisby and Allsopp, were not out at the close of the day.

SIND XI (I INNINGS.)

Shankar l-b-w b Oxenham	7
Naomal b Oxenham	14
Abdul Aziz b Nagel	26
Deepchand b Nagel	6
Abbaskhan l-b-w b Oxenham	0
Mobed l-b-w b Oxenham	5
Abdulla c Allsopp b Nagel	2
Ghulam Mohd l-b-w b Oxenham	0
Harris b Negal	9
Dowlatram (not out)	2
Ibrahim b Nagel	4
Extras	4
Total	70

AUSTRALIANS (I INNINGS).

Henry l-b-w b Harris	10
Wendellbill l-b-w b Harris	19
Morrisby (not out)	14
Hyder stumped Abdulaziz b Mobed	5
Allsopp (not out)	5
Total (for 3 wkts.	58

Ryder's Message To Merchant

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Ever since the report appeared in papers that Merchant had dislocated his shoulder the Australians had expressed the keenest sympathy for a batsman who had been spoken of as India's best and felt sorry for the Indian team.

To-day Ryder heard that Merchant had recovered sufficiently to play and he at once sent a message to Merchant congratulating him and hoping to see him in action against them at Bombay.

Differences In Local Bodies' Election Lead To Resignations

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, November 22.

District and Municipal Boards' elections at Allahabad which are being contested by Congressmen led to serious differences among them.

It is stated that one party is not participating in these elections. Four members of the Allahabad Town Congress Committee are reported to have resigned. The majority of seats are not being contested by Congressmen. There are complaints that non-Congressmen have been adopted as Congress candidates.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit are canvassing briskly.

Opposition to Congress is strong.

KHOJA BROTHERS' MURDER CASE

Six Accused Acquitted In Appeal

KARACHI, November 22.

What is known as the Khoja brothers' murder trial which has created a great sensation in the city, concluded to-day, when six accused who had been in custody for nearly 2½ years were acquitted and discharged.

The six accused had been sentenced by the Sessions on the 17th October, 1933, two to death, and four to transportation for life, on a charge of having conspired in Februry 1933 to kidnap and kill two young Khoja brothers on account of business rivalry.

The victims were kidnapped near the Karachi City Station, and decoyed to a stone-quarry, three miles east of the city, where their murdered bodies were discovered after a week.

Mr. G. Davies, Judicial Commissioner for Sind, the Presiding Judge agreeing with the verdict, discharged the accused.—A. P.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

ndu: Kartak Vad 13, 1992
slim: Shaban 26, 1351
rsi: Khordad 18, 1365
ghtide: 9-40 22-56
wtide: 3-53 16-00
nrise: 6h 50m
nset: 6h 0m
Legislative Council 10 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 9-45 a.m.
S.S. Strathmore, with English mails, due at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Second Day.
Indian Salon of Photographic Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 24.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 9-45 a.m.

MONDAY, November 25.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 9-45 a.m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, special meetings, 5-10 p.m. and 6-10 p.m.
Opening of Wilson College Extension by His Excellency the Governor, 5-30 p.m.
Symphony Orchestra, Concert, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 26.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 9-45 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MTIMKAR—Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, J.P., died yesterday at 5-45 a.m. at his residence, Memnoe Buildings, Old Parsi Statue. Ziarat at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the residence.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly Flag-hoisting and salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of Vithal Sadan.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a. m. (S.T.).

IN FORT

The monthly flag salutation ceremony of 'A' (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee will be held at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at 28 Manordas Street, Holi Chakla.

IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Pare. Sjt. D. D. Wadia (President of the above Congress Committee) will unfurl the flag.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Mithi Najar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"It Happened in Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hooray For Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m
KRISHNA—"Painted Sin." Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bridegroom Wanted." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

LATE A. R. DIMTIMKER

The office of World Fellowship of Faiths was kept closed in memory of sad demise of its prominent member the late Mr. A. R. Dimtimker on the 22nd instant.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Swami Omkarsatchitanand will deliver a public lecture on 'World Teacher Dayanand' to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S GARDENS

The ex-Service Band (I.A.) will play at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Saturday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 32nd annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at the rooms of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, November 24.

"SEERAT-UN-NABI"

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Ahmadiya Association at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road to celebrate the "Seerat-un-Nabi" day. Lectures will be delivered on the life and work of the Holy Prophet of Islam (peace be on him). Mr. Hussain B. Tyabji, Retired Judge, will preside at the meeting.

PONANI MAUNATHUL ISLAM SABHA

The annual session of the general meeting of the Ponani Maunathul Islam Sabha under the presidentship of Janab Maulana Moulvi K. M. Abdulkhadir Sahib Bahadur (M.F.B.S.) on Sunday (24th instant) at 1 o'clock in the Sabha Hall.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Running Commentary on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Indian Programme. Gramophone records. European programme. 1-30 p.m. Dajos Bela and his Orchestra. 2 p.m. Close down.

3-30 p.m. Running Commentary on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. The Children's Hour. 5 p. m. S K Naique, Stories in Marathi. 5-30 p.m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. European programme. 6 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m "Love Needs a Waltz." A Radio Operetta. The B B C Theatre Orchestra and Chorus. 7-30 p.m. Mexican Music. 7-45 p.m. The 'Request' Hour. A Weekly feature compiled from listeners' requests. The News. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. Indian Programme. 9-30 p. m. Nissar Hussein of Baroda. SB from 10 to 11 p.m. With Sarangi, Tabla and Harmonium accompaniments. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Charles Shadwell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Coventry. 7-50 p. m Scotland v. New Zealand. A running commentary on the International Rugby Union football match relayed from Murrayfield Edinburgh. 9-30 p.m. Guess. Half an hour of conundrums, vocal, musical and in sound presented by Cecil Madden. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

ALL-KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, a musical concert will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 94, Girgaum Road, (Top Floor), by Mr. K. G. Rao of Udipi, the violinist.

LECTURE ON ISLAM

Under the auspices of the Namazi Fouj, Maulana Zulfikar Hyder (a new convert to Islam), will speak on "The Truth of Islam", at the Chowpatty Sands at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday).

LATE HARILAL PAREKH

A public meeting of Kathiawari people will be held at Hirabaug Hall, near C. P. Tank to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to mourn the sad demise of Rajratna Harilal Parekh the well-known leader of Kathiawar. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta will preside.

DR. DESHMUKH'S THANKS

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh begs to thank the voters of 'A' Ward of all communities for sending him to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne attended a performance of 'The Merchant of Venice' at the Cathedral Girls High School on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay left Bombay for Deolali on Friday.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Students' Annual Congratulatory meeting will be held at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in Bowen Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road. Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay will preside.

Prof. Correia-Afonso will speak on "The Art of Reading."

KANARA YOUTH LEAGUE

A meeting of the North and South Kanara residents of the Bombay City and Suburbs will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day at Forbes Gujarati Hall, opposite Amin Nursery, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum with a view to adopt the constitution of the proposed Kanara Youth League and to elect the office-bearers for the first year. Every Kanarite of Bombay is entitled to attend the meeting and to take part in the proceedings. All are cordially invited to attend.

From "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream," Reinhardt's production at the Regal from to-day.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

East India Cotton Association

The directors of the East India Cotton Association are quite silent in their fourteenth annual report ending 31st August 1935 regarding the police raid which took place on the 9th of April last at Marwadi Bazar in which two Bhaya watchmen of the Association as well a member of the Association were assaulted by the police. The report referring to this matter incidentally states:

"A regrettable incident occured in the Trading Hall of the Association at the Marwari Bazaar on the occasion when the Police, while conducting a raid on the American Cotton Exchange on the 9th April last, entered the Trading Hall in the Marwari Bazaar by mistake as the Commissioner of Police has since admitted. He has agreed to cause an enquiry to be made into the matter and has also promised to communicate the result thereof to our Association. The enquiry is nearing completion and its result is now awaited."

More than six months have passed since this regrettable incident occurred and at least four months before the official year of the Association closed. It would have been more in fitness of things if the directors had asked for the result of the enquiry from the Commissioner of Police and emoodied it in the report, ange to say not a single member asked a question regarding this matter in the annual general Meeting on Friday.

Council Of State

A correspondent writes:—

The new election to the Council of State under the present constitution will be held some time after March in the next year. The Collector of Bombay is, therefore, preparing the roll of the electors for the Council of State. Persons assessed on an income of Rs. 30,000 and over in the year 1934-35, i.e., between 1st April, 1934, and 31st March, 1935—(income-tax on which comes to about Rs. 4,500) are entitled to be enrolled on the electoral roll. Income-tax authorities cannot send a list of such voters to the Collector of Bombay as it contravenes section 54 of the Income-tax Act, which requires information of particulars of assessment to be kept confidential. Therefore the income-tax payers on an income of Rs. 30,000 are requested by the Collector through his notices published in the papers to apply to him for enrolment and send him either their assessment notices or receipts of payment. In case an income-tax payer does not desire to divulge to the Collector of Bombay the amount of his income, he can apply to the Income-tax officer for a certificate which he is issuing to the assessees on application saying only that so and so has been assessed on an income of not less than Rs. 30,000. Such income-tax payer should write to the Income-tax officer and obtain the certificate and then send it with his application to the Collector of Bombay for entering his name on the electoral roll. The Collector of Bombay in his notices has stated that unless Income-tax payers do so, their names shall not be registered.

And Income Tax Payer

In this connection it has to be remembered that income-tax payers form a large and important section of the electorate. Their number is particularly large in Bombay and Ahmedabad and it is their duty to get themselves enrolled. Names of other Council of State electors such as past and present members of the Assembly and Council of State or of the Bombay Council, members of Senate, Zemindars and Jagirdars, Sirdars, and past and present presidents of municipalities are available to the Collector without any difficulty and their names shall be entered by him but in the case of Income-tax payers, it is necessary that they must apply with their certificates before 30th November to the Collector of Bombay and we draw their attention to it

PRESENT OF ENLARGEMENT

TO THE HIGHEST SCORER IN THE QUADRANGULAR FINAL

The Proprietor writes:—The Vanguard Studios of Bombay will present a big size artistic sepia-finish enlargement (size 17"x23") of the player who scores highest at a time in the final of the Quadrangular match commencing from 23rd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Polk 37' left Singapore on the 19th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 28th instant and sail again on the 29th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

JINARAJADASA'S LECTURE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation and the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Secret of our Daily Tasks."

MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION HANDBOOK

The get-up and style of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Handbook of 1935, the only official publication of the Government of Mysore, is, indeed, very encouraging. Several articles appearing therein are of a very interesting nature dealing as they do with the general improvement of trade and commerce and Mysore by itself has contributed a great deal in regard to the improvement of industries and commerce.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of this Association, a public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz will be held on Sunday (24th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Seth Anandilal Podar's Bungalow, (Podar Street, Santa Cruz) for (1) to demand adequate representation of seats in the Bandra Municipality; (2) to request the Bandra Municipality to expedite the work of drainage at Santa Cruz and (3) to demand reduction in water charges. Mr. Ramdevji A Podar will preside.

LOVER'S SKETCH IN HER LETTER

She Was Not Capable Of Being Led Astray, Says Defence Counsel

More letters, purported to have been written by Mrs. Ranganayaki to R. N. Kapoor and put in as exhibits, were read over and commented upon by Mr. A. R. Gadkari at the resumed hearing of the case before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Friday.

In the above case R. N. Kapoor is charged with enticing or taking away, detaining and committing adultery with a married girl, named Ranganayaki, at the instance of her brother Mr. Srinivas Raghavan.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

Pointing to a rough sketch of Ranganayaki and Kapoor, drawn by the former in one of her letters addressed to the latter and put in as an exhibit, counsel observed: "You will see, Sir, if you have not already seen, the picture of the accused drawn by Ranganayaki at the end of the letter."

Commenting on all the letters, counsel remarked that the way in which the letters were written, the language in which they were couched and the feelings expressed therein by the girl, distinctly went to show that she was not capable of being led astray and the letters further showed that it was she who chose the path willingly.

Anent the reference made to the complainant in one of the letters written by her to the accused, counsel said that although the complainant helped them first, he later on came to the court and filed a complaint!

Further, the counsel held that there was no "taking away" of Ranganayaki within the section of 498 of the Indian Penal Code as no trap, snare, bait or any like device had been laid before the girl by the accused, taking into consideration the meaning of the word "taking away" which did not mean only force, actual or constructive, according to the Century Dictionary.

Further hearing of the case, at this stage, was postponed till November 27.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS

THANA, November 22.

The question whether the substituted service of summons was proper in a case in which the only object in giving false information could be to evade acceptance of court notice was decided in the affirmative by Mr. S. M. Kaikini, the Assistant Judge of Thana, while dismissing with costs the appeal preferred by Mr. D. K. Sathe, Advocate, on behalf of one Fatmabibi Javji Allisaheb Shaikh Mahomed Sarkhot, whose application for setting aside an ex-parte decree against her was dismissed by the sub-Judge of Mahad, (Kolaba district)

The Assisstant Judge, in dismissing the appeal with costs, observed that the respondent's affidavit being correct, the substituted service was proper. He also agreed with the trial Judge's view that through the son the appellant had notice of the decree in 1930 itself.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m. Sun. Morn. 10 a.m.

4th & LAST WEEK

CECIL B. DEMILLE'S MOST MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935

A FALSE CHARGE

The Government of India announced a few days ago that at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun, with effect from the spring term of 1938, no married cadet would be admitted and any cadet who got married during his cadetship would be removed. The new rule is a salutary one for more reasons than one and might well have been enforced earlier. But it is wrong to infer from it, as some critics of Army Indianisation do, that the paucity of candidates for admission to the Academy is due largely to the fact that Indian youths are married early and are too homesick to care for the unsettled life of an Army Officer. "Young Indians", says the "Times of India" "are reluctant to establish themselves in a profession which involves posting to stations far from their homes and transfer from one station to another as the exigencies of the service require. Marriage increases the reluctance of the young men to face these disadvantages; wives hate the discomforts of moving from one cantonment to another in parts of the country which are perhaps foreign to them". Slow Indianisation of the Army is a grievous injustice to the country. Is it fair to add insult to it by insinuating that the slow pace is due to defects in Indian youths and not Government's Army policy as a whole?

A Damning Commentary

Let it be conceded that an average Indian youth is married earlier and that he is more disinclined to undertake an unsettled life than, say, a British youth. But the question at issue is not one of averages. The question is rather whether among the millions of Indian youths a few hundreds cannot be found fit for training as Army Officers. The whole world will readily admit that hundreds, if not thousands, can be found fit in every way for the necessary training if only a fair test is applied to them. The Military Academy wants only about sixty young men annually, and if there is not sufficiently keen competition for admission to the Academy, there must be something seriously wrong with the conditions of admission. More than a century ago the Indian army possessed generals who often gave a good account of themselves even against the British, as every school boy knows. If it is true that, as a result of British rule all these years, it is difficult to get annually a hundred men fit for training as Army Officers, what a damning commentary is it on that rule!

Where There Is A Will . . .

One need not go far to see what defects in the conditions of admission are responsible for the paucity of candidates. As we have pointed out before, admission is made to depend far more on community, lineage, and wealth than upon real merit or efficiency. Every time the Commander-in-Chief refers to the subject he speaks as if admission were possible only for the sons of Sardars or Zamindars or big gentry in general. Even a paper like "Roy's Weekly" has felt constrained to say with regard to the Army Commander's recent speech in the subject: "If Sir Philip Chetwode and his successors are to confine the recruitment to the Academy to 'the sons of Sardars and big Zamindar's, who as a class are never-do-well, the future of Indianisation of the Army is dark indeed". The paper rightly suggests that the whole policy of the military authorities should change "towards a more liberal intake at the Academy at Dehra Dun" and that "there should be not one military Academy at a corner of India but at least half a dozen situated in different parts of the country". If Government have the will, they can find the way. If they really care for Indianisation, they can easily find the material for a dozen Academies. But if they only seek excuses for not hastening Indianisation, they can find plausible ones even more easily. At any rate let Indians be spared the insult implied in the suggestion that Indianisation, for which they are so keen, is held up by sheer incompetence of Indian youths.

The Critical Stage

Infested as the war zone is with innumerable Italian aeroplanes it was a brave and courageous act on the part of the Abyssinian Emperor to tour in an aeroplane, the battlefronts both in the North and the South. His visit has naturally proved a success since it has infused greater strength into the morale of the galiant though miserably ill-equipped Ethiopians. As a result of his visit a new plan of campaign has been decided upon, and, while he has advised, his troops to "fight consciously", the stage has, in all likelihood, arrived when the Abyssinians will give serious fight to Italians instead of merely contenting themselves with strategic retreats and guerilla harassment of the enemy.

Meanwhile the Sub-Committee on Sanctions, it is reported, is going to meet at Geneva in a few days to examine the position and the progress of the battle of the Sanctions. What is more welcome is the report that the Committee of Eighteen will meet on November 29 to examine the possibility of extending the list of articles the export of which to Italy has been prohibited. If the League of Nations is serious about its obligations to itself and to Abyssinia it is obvious that nothing should be left undone to weaken Italy and to make the Sanctions effective decisively and without loss of time. But in this connection, the attitude of Roumania and more particularly of Russia as regards the export of petrol is rather astonishing. It is, of course, natural that these countries, like others, should desire compensation for losses to be incurred in enforcing the Sanctions. But to seek to render the stoppage of petrol supply to Italy necessarily contingent upon some "quid pro quo" is for Russia and Roumania—and Russia in a higher degree—to deny their pledges and professions. In the present circumstances, it amounts almost to a betrayal of Peace. For, even America has stopped the export of oil to Italy. Now, is the time to make the embargo complete. Oil is to the Italian campaign of aggression what water is to the life of a human being.

Sportsmen & Gentlemen

We cannot but deeply appreciate the attitude that the Australian cricketers have adopted towards the "honour" that has been bestowed upon them by two exclusively European clubs in Karachi. These clubs which do not accept Indians even as guests emphasized the insult to the Indian nation implicit in their exclusiveness by making this country's guests their honorary guests. The Australians have, however, made it known that they would not take advantage of any club facilities offered by social institutions, which did not accord to Indians the same status as to themselves. By treating with well-deserved contempt the advances of such clubs the "Aussies" have shown that they are sportsmen and gentlemen in the truest sense of the terms.

A. R. DIMTIMKAR
An Appreciation
(By Z. A. BARNI).

There are very many persons in Bombay who know Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar more intimately than I do. But the reason why I am penning these lines is that I also, like so many others, had an opportunity to study the man at close quarters. I, therefore, do my last duty to a person whom I always regarded as a venerable friend of mine during the last eighteen years that I knew him. My first contact with him began in February 1918 when I was taken up as a teacher in the Anjuman-e-Islam High School. But my stay there was short-lived and from the time I left that school, my relations with Mr. Dimtimkar became strained as I (wrongly) believed that he was responsible for my being made to leave the Institution and seek my employment elsewhere. But our strained relations were soon followed by what may be termed as intimate friendship and taking all the pros and cons I can state to-day, without any fear of contradiction, that I always found him a thorough gentleman both in times of peace and war.

Strenuous Life.

Mr. Dimtimkar led a very strenuous life. He did not know what ease and comfort were. To whatever work he was attached, he always put his heart and soul into it. He never did anything in a half-hearted manner. Both as a member of the Municipal Corporation and also of the Schools Committee of which he afterwards became the Chairman, he always worked hard and did much to improve the educational and moral standard of the school teachers of his time. He was a member of the old Haj Committee and I can say from my personal experience that he was an asset to the Committee.

The best years of Mr. Dimtimkar's life were spent in the service of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School of which he was the Assistant Secretary. In the school he carried out several reforms, one being the introduction of Arabic classes. The present building in which the laboratory of the School is housed, was made available to the school only through the efforts of Mr. Dimtimkar.

Urdu Scholar.

Mr. Dimtimkar was a great scholar of Urdu and once when he was elected president of a Moshaira held under the auspices of the Bazm-e-Khayal, he read a very interesting essay pertaining to the contribution of the Koknis to the Urdu language. He had a good command over the English language as well.

Pure and abstemious in his habits as he was, he always led a life of simplicity. It was perhaps due to his simple living that he enjoyed good health throughout his life. Even during his last illness when he grew very weak, his mind remained active up to the end. Only a few days ago when I visited him, I was extremely pleased to see him recovered and although he could not talk much, he could write as quickly as possible in flawless Urdu.

Although old in years, Mr. Dimtimkar kept a very jovial disposition up to the last. His jokes and humorous remarks always created a lively atmosphere in whatever company he happened to be.

Mr. Dimtimkar was a great friend of the Muslim community and was ever ready to help the cause of the Musalmans. He did much to provide employment for unemployed Musalmans. I have seen, during these 18 years, numerous cases in which he has helped deserving Muslim candidates and I am fully confident that they will mourn his death more for it was he to whom they used to flock for help and advice.

He leaves behind him three daughters and every one who ever came into contact with him in any capacity will extend his heart felt condolence to them in their hour of mourning.

May the soul of the deceased rest in peace!

CAIRO QUIET
150 Arrested For Rioting
(Special Cable.)

CAIRO, Nov. 22.

Calm prevails here to-day.

Altogether 150 arrests were made on charges of rioting.

ELLSWORTH ABANDONS FLIGHT
(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

A barrier of mountain peaks 11,000 feet high encompassed by low clouds forced Ellsworth to return to his base after a flight of ten hours.

THE EDUCATION TRUST
Need For Organised Effort To Popularise And Provide Practical Education Suited To The Needs Of The Country

By N. H. PANDYA.

The remarks made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Girjashanker Bajpai at recent Conferences on the true aims of education deserve to be taken to heart by all those interested in the well-being of the rising generation and lead to constructive action. Apart from its national importance, the question of education is of special topical interest to our Presidency in view of the forthcoming Students' Conference to be held at Ahmedabad at the end of this month, under the presidency of Professor K. T Shah.

Some plain-speaking may be confidently expected at the Conference. Very much has been said and very little done in India to improve the lot of students. Students' complaints as to the trend of education have gone unheeded. Students come out of the portals of the University and start out upon their careers burdened with cultural calamities—non-fertilisers, for which they have had to pay in advance. Moreover, they lack the equipment to utilise their knowledge, in the absence of which wine turns to vinegar. Furthermore, too much brain ill accords with too little brawn.

Essential Changes

Grim warnings of the crisis abound on all sides, but they mostly go unheeded. No corporate organisation exists so far as I am aware, having for its principal object the study of the educational problem of the country.

A time has surely come to make an organised effort to give direction to national education and to the youth movement, to secure an advance in the right direction, and to obtain responsible education, responsive to modern needs. I suggest that the essentials of education in India should be (1) art of expression in one's own language; (2) knowledge of general science; (3) craftsmanship and the use of the hand and eye. There will, I think, be general agreement as to the first essential. As to the second item, no doubt a miscellaneous assortment of facts under the heading "science" is imparted to students, but the science I have in mind is not a mere accumulation of facts. What I suggest is practical knowledge of the basis of every day life, from how a plant grows to how a motor cycle is made and driven, how an animal body, including our own, is fed and kept in health. Most important from my point of view is the question of craftsmanship. Craftsmanship provides an outlet for the creative impulse which is strong in every healthy child, and which, in some cases, far outweights the desire for academic learning. Craftsmanship, besides training the creative impulse, prepares youths for self-employment in after life. It is submitted that a handicraft class ought to be attached to every scholastic institution.

In ancient India craftsmanship was not divorced from art, nor need it be, now. All craftsmanship is art. Craftsmanship develops the qualities of planning, proportioning and durably constructing, and not being satisfied with the second best—which are exactly the qualities required for successful life building.

Organized Effort Needed

It would be useless to reiterate Government's obvious duty in this particular At some stage, by somebody, a beginning ought to be made There is some meaning in "voluntary effort," in "self-determination," in "self-realisation." We have so far failed, even to rouse the public conscience of the country on the importance of the issues involved in the problem of educational needs; it is not yet generally realised that the adequate solution of our educational problems is the foundation of all social progress. Valuable time and opportunities have been frittered away on one pretext or another. An awakening there has undoubtedly been since Mahatma Gandhi took up the subject and presented to the nation a revised scale of magnitude and values. During the last fifteen years, thousands of characters have been built up But the educational campaign needs yet to be kept up with full and unabated vigour. More characters have yet to be built up, the public conscience has still to be stirred and practical lines have yet to be laid down, to meet this everlasting and ever-present problem. What is required is energetic leadership, dropping of kid-glove methods and making frontal attack on the problem, and constructive contribution by the launching of a mass-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4).

Frankly Speaking

PEASANTS' MARCHES

We must congratulate Professor, the Congress M. L. A. and General Secretary of the South Indian Federation of Peasants and Workers, on his efforts to organise "Peasants' Marches" in Tamil Nadu. The idea, simple and yet charged with tremendous utility, is that a representative body of peasants should, on a fixed day, march to the office of their District Collector to hand over their demands and to communicate to the Government their grievances. These marches are to take place in all the districts on dates suitable to the particular localities, and we have no doubt, as we say, that they will prove highly useful We are sure Professor Ranga's project will meet with effective success. What is more, it deserves to be taken up seriously and energetically by Congressmen in other Provinces in the interests of the peasants' awakening and their immediate rights, the extensive denial of which by the Government is mainly responsible for their miserable plight.

NAUSEATING PRAISE.

At the farewell function organized by him in honour of Lord and Lady Willingdon Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer sang the praise of the Viceroy almost as a Court poet would sing. But the public would only blush at his cheap eulogies, which, perhaps, would be as readily showered by him on any other Viceroy. Parliament, he said, might or might not record Lord Willingdon's "transcendent services" to India and the Empire, but Indians would, and could, never forget. Indians can certainly never forget Lord Willingdon's ruthless repressive measures, though his panegyrist has been discreetly silent about them. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer defied facts when he remarked that Lord Willingdon had conspicuously succeeded in creating an atmosphere of pervasive friendliness. In curious contrast with this pervasive friendliness is the continuance of repressive measures all over the country.

NOTHING LIKE SELF-HELP.

In a statement on his impressions of his European tour Mr. M. R. Masani points out that the British Labour Party has, so far, lost faith in true Socialism, that Indian Socialists can expect little help from them. But he thinks that the British Labour movement, as a whole, is sound and that, if properly led, it can put up a good fight "for a Socialist and anti-Imperialist policy." There is, however, every possibility of the British worker's enthusiasm for Socialism being confined to Britain. Thus, in practice, there is little to choose between one British party or group and another, so far as India is concerned. For other reasons, too, Indians have to depend entirely on themselves in their struggle for independence.

WISE BUT INADEQUATE.

The Punjab Government have issued instructions for the release of four of the Muslim leaders, who are interned in connection with the Shahidganj Mosque dispute, namely, Syed Habib, Malik Lalkhan, Feroz-ud-Din Ahmad and Sher Nawab. It is a wise and welcome gesture. And we have no doubt that it will produce a wholesome effect on the present situation, so far as the Mussalmans are concerned. But we note with regret that while four of the leaders are to be released, others are to remain in internment. This conflicts with the Finance Member's promise on October 24 that as soon as the situation improved Government would release the internees. And it will, we fear, neutralise much of the good effect of the release of the above-mentioned four leaders.

LATE MR. DIMTIMKAR.

Bombay has lost a quiet, unassuming public worker by the death of Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar. Mr. Dimtimkar was for several years a member of the Municipal Corporation, where he made many friends and won general esteem by his genial disposition and his keen and informed interest in municipal affairs. His special contribution to municipal progress was in the sphere of education. As Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam for many years, Mr. Dimtimkar rendered invaluable service in spreading education among Muslims. The Muslim community is still backward in education and it can ill afford to lose the service of one who had devoted his life to the cause of education.

PRESS VIEWS

Futile Boycott

Opinions may differ as regards the suitability of the games of cricket, football and hockey being played on the Indian soil under a tropical sun. But the fact is that under the westernised conditions in which we are living, they have come to stay in this country and have been immensely popular with our youths. It is, therefore, with some surprise that we noticed a message from Ahmedabad that at a public meeting of the citizens held on Sunday last it was resolved by a large majority to boycott the game of cricket, as it was 'foreign and costly'. It is all very well to boycott a 'foreign and costly game, but a substitute must be found for it which may be equally attractive and at the same time can develop the team spirit,, sense of discipline and smartness among our youths—qualities for which cricket stands. We are afraid, for reasons which are too evident it is now as futile to try to boycott cricket here as the effort of Canute to check the tide of the sea.—"Forward."

Unfair Selection

It is the Indian feeling that the right sort of material is not being selected although it is offering itself on account of the policy which the military headquarters have laid down for themselves. It is this policy that has to be thoroughly examined to find out where the defects complained of really lay. If so many cadetships are reserved for the not very highly educated non-commissioned officers in the army, if great preference is shown to certain boys coming out of certain military schools where the standard of education is not very high, if young students coming from what are called the non-martial races are treated in a way that they are not required for the Academy however brilliant they may be in other respects, if people in authority start with the idea that this Indianisation business is a nuisance and must be scrapped if possible, it is quite clear that even very good candidates will be prevented from seeking a military career on the ground that they are undesirable, if not untouchable.—"Sind Observer."

Caste In Hinduism

Varnashrama Dharma as at present practised rests very little on law or physical coercion. Vigilant and energetic Governments can help in weakening its bonds by enforcing the law relating to tanks, wells, roads, schools, etc. But even that will not do much to kill caste. Barring violent revolution and consequent violent suppression, caste will take its own time and most Hindus will continue to make compromises between the injunctions of their grand-mothers and the demands of the time spirit. But, it is disappearing faster than many Hindu communalists like to admit. We are convinced that of all peoples of the world, the Hindus are going to shake off ceremonial religion and mediaeval superstition in the most painless fashion and if Dr. Ambedkar is going to lead some of our Depressed Classes into the control of more organised priesthoods, he will only prolong their period of spiritual slavery. —"Indian Express."

LABOUR CANNOT HELP INDIA,
—Headline

But it could not help itself either.

* * * *

Parliament, declared Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer at a dinner might or might not record Lord Willingdon's transcendent services (well-done Sir Seepy) to India and the Empire, "but Indians could not and would never forget."

The gallant loyalty of Sir C. P.—we have a feeling that he was almost conscious of it—is indeed touching.

* * * *

And the tribute to Parliament is as obvious as the attempted officious libel on Sir C. P.'s own country and countrymen.

But we don't blame Sir C. P. Ramaswamy. In fact we appreciate his transcendal outburst—and we assure him that "Indians could not and would never forget."

* * * *

According to the Associated Press Malaviyaji would establish and lead a Nationalist Party in the U. P.

It will, of course, be a Congress Party composed of non-Congress Congressmen and anti-Congress Congressmen etc. with the object of contesting seats against official nominees of the Congress.

But that we all know, although Malaviyaji evidently doesn't.

* * * *

The Party, the A. P. says further, "is not opposed to acceptance of offices under the constitution."

We all knew that too.

* * * *

Nor could there ever be any doubt about ". . . while the idea to include zemindars indicates that it will respect the rights of ownership and private property."

But the "idea" would be put better and more accurately from the peasants' angle.

* * * *

"Lord Winterton will succeed Major Ormsby-Gore as First Commissione of Works"—Reuter.

Major Gore having succeeded Lord Halifax as First Commissioner of Fire-Works.

* * * *

Owing to the need for agricultural products, a 100,000 Italian soldiers will be released from colours to work on farms.

These lucky ones will certainly bless the sanctions

* * * *

According to a Makalle cable Ras Seyum gave mild battle last and was, of course, forced to retreat.

But "the Italians declare," says Reuter, "that their losses are small."

The suggestion being that Italians did suffer losses, we simply refuse to believe.

* * * *

During his triumphal tour of battle fronts by air—an impudent challenge to Signor Mussolini—the Negus visited Daggahbur and evinced great interest in four light tanks recently captured at Avale, says Reuter.

Here again, we would rather refuse to believe that the Emperor left his capital at all than accept for a moment the capture of Abyssinians of four tanks.

* * * *

The Berlin Police Chief's "new great problem," according to himself, "is to prevent the Jews getting work."

But he has anticipated comments and, therefore, says with devastating conclusiveness, "The reigners call us barbarians, but Jews have been our misfortune."

In a sense Herr Helldorf (what a name!) is right. And yet if there had been no Jews, Nazis would have found other provocative "misfortunes."

* * * *

We have been favoured by a cricket Poetaster (Gymkhana Grounds, 21st November) with a couple of "stanzas"—sort of goo "stanzas" rather—one of which we reproduce below. It may have no "length" but its "break," we will grant is beautiful:—

"The Life of Cricket in Bomy is TAIRSEE.
He is a tall old Bourgeoise,
His efforts in the cause needo mention,
Stadium in Bombay will bea sight to see"

The "tall old Bourgeoise" has been well bowled although the spelling is a bit loose.

* * * *

The senior partner of the firm had just died and there was a vacancy for a junior one. The head clerk, an officious young man who was much disliked, inquired if he might take the dead man's place. "Certainly," was the reply. "Will you arrange it with the undertaker?"

Bombay Council

No Malpractices In Cotton Trade

Act To Be Put Into Force In Sind Only

Heated Debate On Penal Provision During First Reading

The first reading of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act Amendment Bill was carried almost unanimously by the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday evening when the House sat for 25 minutes longer than usual, with a view to finish the first reading.

End Those Malpractices

The Home Member felt confident that the Act would be successful in putting a stop to the malpractices in Cotton Trade and thus improve the standard and purity of cotton. He hoped that, before long an All-India measure of this nature would be passed by the Central Legislature.

In Force In Sind Only

Though several members of the House demanded that the Act should be extended to the Presidency, as a whole, immediately instead of only to Sind, Government thought it essential to put the Act into force only in Sind, where malpractices, which obtain, should be nipped in the bud.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion on the Cotton Ginning Pressing Factories Act Amendment Bill on Friday afternoon.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, M.L.A., was seated in the President's Gallery, while the Bill was being discussed.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Hazrat Khan, who rose to a point of information, was told by the Home Member that the Amendment of the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Madan sought to bring to book not only the owner of the cotton, but also the owner of the Pressing factories, where the admixture of cotton was done.

Replying to another point the Home Member said that in the event of the owner of the Press being innocent of the admixture of cotton by the owner of cotton, then he should take a written guarantee that there was no admixture done by the owner of cotton.

APPLY IT TO BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Mahomed Abdul Rehman Mitha quoted extracts from the speech of the President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and said: "Here are the opinons of the leading Associations of Commerce and leading cotton merchants asking for a Bill of this kind for the whole of the Presidency as well as for the whole of India. Why are the Government applying the provisions of this Bill to the province of Sind in the first instance, and why not for the Presidency of Bombay, as a whole? Are the Government going to allow this evil of admixture of cotton to spread without stopping it?"

Continuing he said, Sind was shortly to be separated. The Government should see that this Bill was applied to the whole of the Presidency and a beginning should be made by applying it in the Presidency proper. This Bill should have been an all-India one because the evil was not confined to this Presidency only. But, unfortunately, the Government of India did not introduce a Bill of this kind, and the Bombay Presidency had to take the lead.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Mitha then moved several amendments to the Bill seeking to extend its provisions to the whole of the Presidency. He also moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Madan, the Revenue Secretary, proposing to enhance, the punishment for owners of cotton, who infringed the Act, from a fine of Rs. 1,500 to a fine of Rs. 5,000.

The major portion of the amendments of Mr. Mitha was restricted to clause (1) sub-section; (2) of the Bill and his amendment to the amendment of the Revenue Secretary was in respect of clause 4, new Section 3-A.

DETERRANT PUNISHMENT.

As amended, the relevant portion of the Bill would read as follows: "This Act shall extend to the whole of Bombay Presidency or such area in the said Presidency with effect from such date as the Local Government may by notification in the Government Gazette appoint." And further, apart from the punishment meted out to owners of cotton ginning or cotton pressing factories for contravening the Act, "any owner of cotton, who contravenes any of the provisions of sub-section (1) or (2) in respect of such cotton, or abets, or knowingly allows or connives at, such contravention, shall, on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees."

Proceeding, Mr. Mitha stated that the Bill as dratted at present gave powers to Government to fine factory-owners for no fault of their own. The cotton merchant, who made money went scot-free. The amendment of the Revenue Secretary sought to bring the cotton merchant to book.

The speaker also put forth a strong plea to enhance the punishment to dishonest cotton merchants from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5.000. He said that any cotton merchant could easily afford to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500. He hoped the Leader of the House would consider this point, when the Bill was sent to the Select Committee.

MILLOWNERS TO BLAME.

Coming to the remark of the representative of the Millowners' Association that cotton traders were responsible for all the malpractices, the speaker said that the blame should be laid at the door of the millowners also. The millowners were not prepared to pay for pure cotton. The cotton traders were prepared to supply them whatever they wanted. If the millowners demanded only pure cotton, traders would certainly supply them only pure cotton.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

The Home Member assured the House that the question of fine would be considered by the Select Committee. As regards the amendment of the Revenue Secretary, the sanction of the Governor-General was necessary, and an application for the same had been made.

The general principle underlying the question of punishment was to prevent persons from making money by dishonest means.

Khan Bahadur Khurro said that no sound argument had been advanced by the Government as to why the Bill should not be applied to the Presidency proper; especially when some good was sought to be brought to the cotton trade. He wanted that the Act should be applied only to certain parts of the Presidency, where Government could carry on the experiment of growing long staple cotton, and if the experiment succeeded the Act might be extended to rest of the cotton-growing areas.

Mr. W.J. Jenkins (Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind) said, the measure would help to build the Indian Cotton Industry by encouraging the cultivation of pure long staple cotton. It would contribute largely to the welfare of the cotton-growers and would insure a better enterprise on the part of the long staple cotton-growers.

Mr. S. S. Tolani (Hyderabad), who had tabled amendments in the course of his speech said that the Government in the first instance, should restrict the operation of the Act to a selected locality. He moved four amendments which affected the principle of the Bill.

Mr. J.A. Madan, Secretary, Revenue Department, pointed out that the Governor-General's sanction was not obtained as required under the rules and that Mr. Tolani's amendments were out of order. Besides the amendment tabled by Mr. Madan himself to clause 6 contained the ideas of Mr. Tolani's amendment.

So, Mr. Tolani then withdrew his amendments.

Mr. Tolani, however, moved a further amendment to Mr. J. A. Madan's amendment regarding punishment to the owner urging that the penalty should be Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 1,500. He also wanted the omission of the provision in the amendment that those who connived at the contravention of the provisions of the Act should also be punished.

Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah moved another amendment to the Revenue Secretary's amendment to the effect that the owner of the factory shou'd be punished, only when the owner knowingly allowed admixture or watering only during the process of ginning.

Mr Sakarlal Balabhai supported the Bill.

Mr. Pestonshah Vakil drew the attention of the House to the Cotton Products Act that was in force in the Presidency about 50 years ago, and compared the penalties inflicted by that Act with that incorporated in the present measure. The speaker was of opinion that the present measure was going to do a lot of good to the agriculturists as well as encourage the exporters of cotton.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni then moved an amendment to clause No. 4 to the effect that the provision empowering the Government to declare that a certain area in the Presidency shall come under the Act by a declaration in the Bombay Government Gazette shall be deleted

Continuing Rao Saheb Kulkarni said that he opposed the Bill as a whole, but supported this particular amendment. He thought that

(Continued on Page 19—Col. 6.)

FRENCH GOVT. IN GRAVE DANGER

Socialists Demand Suppression Of Croix De Feu

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Nov. 22.

Late to-night political observers opined that the Government's chances of weathering the political storm had weakened during the day. The position of the Franc is closely bound up with the political situation, which is regarded with great anxiety owing to the Socialists' bitter antagonism against the Fascist Leagues headed by the ex-servicemen's organization the Croix De Feu, whose complete suppression the Socialists demand.

M. Laval who is preparing for a desperate fight in the Chamber, more to defend the Franc, will maintain the continuity of his Foreign Policy rather than save himself. His trump card may be the uncertainty of the Franc uniting the Radicals, who are presently divided in allegiance towards the Government.

HITLER RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Possibility Of Improved Franco-German Relations Envisaged

BERLIN, Nov. 21

Following his visit to Paris the French Ambassador was received by Herr Hitler and Baron Von Neurath.

An official communique says that their conversation was friendly on both sides, and dealt generally with the current political problems.

The possibility of improved relations between France and Germany has been the subject of discussion in diplomatic circles for some time past, and a German news agency announces that the present conversation has offered an occasion to confirm the goodwill of both Governments.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIANS MASSING SOUTH OF MAKALE

ASMARA, Nov. 21

Aerial reconnaissances indicate that the Abyssinians are massing to the extent of 50,000 in the region south of Makalle.

The Italian general staff is confident of holding the territory occupied, particularly, as heavy artillery is now installed in Makalle.—Reuter.

U.S. RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD PERMANENTLY

NEW YORK, Nov 22.

A permanent return to the gold standard, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act and a balanced budget—these are the chief recommendations of the American National and Foreign Trade Council, which ended its three-day convention at Houseton, Texas, yesterday. The convention also favoured resumption of sound foreign lending as an essential function of the creditor country, and condemned those measures which were restricting the output of farm products, as leading to the loss of foreign markets. It stressed the importance of preserving trade between Japan and America, urging Government aid for building an American mercantile fleet and while denouncing as "fallacious" the theories of self-containment of bilateral trade, endorsed the programme for reciprocal trade agreements.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. Vs. N. S. WALES.

(Special Cable.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 22.

In the four-day match between Marylebone made 260 (Hardstaff and Parks made 77 and 55. White took four for 43).

New South Wales made 29 for nil at the close.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Women And Children Bombed By Italian 'Planes!

Italian Consul's Funny Trick In French Port Provokes Strong Protest

HARAR BOYS DEFEND THEIR CITY

In his weekly despatches, Our Special Correspondent at Dire Dawa gives day-to-day news of the War Situation, as they pour in from the different fronts In his report, dated November 10, he gives the details of the "Surrender" of Makalle and also the story of the bomb, which was found on an American Negro's person in the Emperor's Palace.

Prince Ismail Dawood of Egypt, who has arrived here in connection with the Red Cross Work, interviewed by our representative, said he had come there, not as a representative of his Government, but of the Nationalist Egypt.

Our Correspondent also refers to what is undoubtedly a sad commentary on the Fascists' "civilizing mission"—the bombing of even women and children by Italian 'planes!

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DIRE DAWA: Nov. 14.

I have received the following news which have all been confirmed.

Count Vinci, the Italian Minister, at Addis Ababa, since his arrival in Djibouti was spending thousands of francs every day in sending long messages to Rome. After some days he stopped doing so and the suspicions of the French authorities aroused, they started secret enquiries and found that a small Italian man-of-war which was standing in the harbour was sending his messages by radio. The French Governor was very angry and gave some hours notice to this man-of-war to leave the French harbour and made a strong report to Paris about the conduct of Count Vinci, who has now left for Europe.

Before this happened the French allowed some rations and vegetables for the Italian ships but now they have strictly prohibited any thing from leaving Djibouti harbour.

SOMALIS' ATTACK.

Nov.

I went to Harrar and received the following confirmation of my report to you about the Somalis and Abyssinians making a sudden attack on the Italians at Gar-le-Gube. This report has now been officially confirmed and my man brought an eye witness to Harrar who gave these details:—

Kanyazmash Afwark, the Commander at Korrahe was informed by Somali scouts that the Italian Sappers and Miners were constructing road between Korrahe and Gar-le-Gube. So he took 600 Abyssinians and about 2 thousand picked Somalis and went and hid near this spot in the dense forest. After some time nearly 50 trollys brought these Sappers and Miners chiefly black troops who landed at a spot and started, making camps. After the trollys went back, Kanyazmash quietly surrounded these men and started hand to hand fight. Not a single soldier was allowed to escape. The Italians hearing shots fired came rushing with tanks and aeroplanes, but Kanyazmash quietly went back to his hiding place. Finding all their men which numbered nearly one thousand all killed, they started raining bombs every where and while Kanyazmash Afwark was watching with his glasses, a bomb fell down and exploded near him and severely wounded his leg which is reported to have been broken. According to the orders of Yanyasmasn Afwark, reinforcements were sent to him. These troops met the Italian column and there was another short engagement. Seeing this, Kanyazmash Afwark ordered his troops to take the Italians from the rear, and the Italian commander finding himself surrounded beat a hasty retreat fighting a rear-guard action bravely and inflicting heavy casualties on the Abyssinians he retired safely with the remaining of his troops. The Italians lost some thousand men as they were taken unawares, and the Abyssinians also lost a few hundred.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BOMBED.

It was to revenge this defeat that Italian aeroplanes bombarded Korrahe, nearly 200 bombs were dropped which killed 30 women and 15 children who were grazing their flocks The Radio station was also damaged, but the troops were all under cover. This has been confirmed.

ON MAKALE FRONT.

Nov. 10.

News received this evening by "Havas" Agency and other Government sources refers to a big offensive started by the Italians on Makale 3 separate columns started the offensive from Adowa, Adigrat and Axum. They advanced and entered Makalle, the Abyssinian troops being all the time kept under cover for avoiding the heavy showers of bombs. When a part of the troops were inside the town and the other part outside they were suddenly surrounded by the Abyssinian forces of Ras Seyum, Ras Kassa and Dedjaz Ayeru after a hand to hand fight lasting for an hour and a half in which the Italians left thousands of dead and wounded, their troops were repulsed and retired in a hurry, but the retreat of the other column which had entered the town is cut off, and as after this nature has intervened on behalf of the just cause of the Abyssinians, heavy rains have fallen and the roads are all blocked. The Italians are trying to throw food by aeroplanes to these soldiers whose surrender is daily expected. The Abyssinians too had heavy casualties.

News also has been received here that General Ogas Nour the Chief of Ogadain and other Somali tribes has gone and attacked the Italian troops along the bank of Wabi Shalulli and is trying to retake all the vacated Abyssinian outposts; heavy unexpected rains have made all the roads impassable for the Italian tanks and troops and as the Somalies can easily go any where this is the time for them to attack.

BOMB FOR NEGUS?

An American Negro is alleged to have gone with a bomb and entered the palace of the Emperor Haille Sillasse, but he was arrested before he could do anything.

EGYPTIAN PRINCE'S ARRIVAL.

On receiving the news of the arrival of Prince Ismail Dawood at Dire-Dawa I came back from Harrar to have an interview with him if possible. He had arrived by a special train from Addis Ababa and a guard was kept at Hotel Bololakis where he stopped as a mark of esteem for him.

The Major in charge of Dire-Dawa troops went to visit him and took him in his car for a round of the town and showed him all the defences. On his way he saw the Islamic flag flying on the minaret of the Jumma mosque and stopped his car to have a chat with the Imam. On his return to the hotel, he gave me an interview. He informed me that his visit to the Emperor was not on behalf of the Egyptian Government but on behalf of nationalist Egypt and as a private citizen for Red Cross work. He said the Government house lately occupied by Dedjaz Nassilion was put at his disposal and he was going there to arrange wards for 600 beds. He assured me that the whole Egyptian nation's sympathy was with Abyssinia against the unjust Italian aggression. He also informed me that a strong wave of sympathy was running in all the Arab kingdoms.

I spoke to him how Indians of every thought wholly sympathized with Abyssinia and resolutions were passed in all parts of our country condemning Italian aggression, and the entire Indian press expressed sympathy with Abyssinia. I assured him that medical assistance will soon be forthcoming from India too.

Prince Ismail Dawood said he was very glad to hear that India was one with the Arabs to take up the cause of the black nations, as all the Arabs have done and said that I was permitted to consult him about any thing at any time.

AT HARRAR.

The town of Harrar was not empty as before I found that the shops were open as usual, some Bohras and other Indians had also opened their shops, and some of the Indians had even dug trenches in their houses to protect themselves if Harrar was attacked by air. The villagers from outside also came and brought all the necessities for sale. The town was being guarded by 600 Harrari boys who had received training as soldiers and some police are also there. Filtaurari Tassama Bante, the chief looking after Dire-Dawa, is in charge of Harrar.

Harrar city has now 11 gates instead of 5 so that the inhabitants can easily go out of the town from all these gates if Harrar is attacked at night.

NEWS OF THE FRONT.

I enquired while in Harrar from many people who had arrived there from the front they assured me that the Italians had only been attacking some small outposts here and there and the Abyssinians have also been harassing them according to their original programme. Now that unexpected rain had fallen and all the Ogadain region was full of mud, the Italians will not be able to make any move, and mosquitoes will play havoc with them.

AT DIRE DAWA.

At Dire-Dawa, I found on my return that all the troops of Dedjaz Ammada had gone, and the most fierce and undisciplined troops of Gofa who were lately inspected by the Emperor in Addis Ababa had arrived. Some of their chiefs arrived yesterday and they are awaiting the arrival of their General. [illegible] Abeba, Some thousands of mules and houses were brought yesterday. All these belong to the Gofa troops.

These people had to walk for a month and a half to reach Addis Ababa as Gofa is close to the Uganda Protectorate, but they are all cheerful.. They are ordered to remain here and as there are all kinds of artisans among them perhaps they will all be used for the Southern front where there is a great need of men. They all speak Arabic well and I spoke with many of them. They said they were well contented in the Arab countries but as their fatherland is in need of their services, they had to sever all their ties and answer the call to arms of their Emperor.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Nov. 13.

News received here last evening from the Ogadain front speaks of another big victory of the Abyssinians. An Italian column had been advancing on Sasabaneh be-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

BUT, INSPECTOR WADE, THAT WOMAN WHO JUST LEFT TOOK A WAX IMPRESSION OF THE KEY! ---I SAW HER!--
MISS LANE?- I WANTED HER TO, OFFICER!
10-31
I THINK SHE KNEW SOMETHING ABOUT THIS KEY--I'LL GIVE HER TIME TO HAVE A DUPLICATE MADE --THEN WHEN SHE STARTS OUT, I'LL BE RIGHT BEHIND HER!
As MARY LANE LEAVES, SHE MEETS AN UNWELCOME ACQUAINTANCE-
MIKE HENNESSEY!
MARY LANE! SO YOU'VE BEEN SEEING WADE!
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HE KNOWS WHAT I'VE DONE, DOESN'T HE?--DOESN'T HE?- I'VE GOT TO SEE HIM--BEFORE SOMETHING HAPPENS
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Sir Chimanlal's Letter To Viceroy

AN OLD YACHT CLUB INCIDENT RECALLED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to what appeared in your esteemed paper from the learned pen of the Liberal leader, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in connection with racial discrimination practised at the Byculla and other European Clubs, I desire to recount an old incident pertaining to an illustrious member of the Parsee community, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, (3rd Bart), at the Yacht Club.

Years ago the above gentleman was invited to a Ball at the Yacht Club given by a High Court Judge —Justice Bayley. His presence set aflame the feelings of racial prejudice against Sir Jamsetjee and some of the invited guests—I mean the Europeans—approached the host and asked him to request his Indian guest to leave the premises, but he stuck to his guns and refused to comply with their rude demand. Justice Bayley said that he would close the show rather than violate the rules of courtesy and hospitality.

Such were the feelings and conditions prevailing in old days But we are now supposed to be living in the days of political co-partnership, economic co-operation and imperial brotherhood. Therefore, unless the existing European mentality of aloofness is changed, all assurances of goodwill towards the ruled and granting of Dominion Status to them would naturally be construed as tall talk.

The impression I desire to create is that Indians should not feel anxious to enter into the close preserve of the Clubs exclusively meant for the Europeans; but that there should be a clear voluntary indication on the part of the Europeans that their spirit is changed, and that they are prepared to live with Indians in one common bond of brotherhood.—Yours, etc.,

C IN THE CORNER.

Bombay, November 18.

Broadcasting Of Quadrangular Cricket

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The broadcasting authorities are requested to change the afternoon time of the running cricket commentary. At present the commentary begins at 3-45 p. m. and this by 5 p.m. The match lasts upto 5-30 p. m. and hence they should bring about a change as may be beneficial to the cricket public in general and the radio listeners in particular. I may suggest that the present afternoon time be adjusted as follows.

It should be either from 4 p. m. to 5-30 p. m. or 4-15 to 5-30 or 4-30 to 5-30 p. m. By bringing about this change, the public in general and the cricket enthusiasts and radio listeners in particular will be in touch of the latest score and news of the match.—Yours etc.,

M. G. VAIDYA.

A Popular Suggestion

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have two suggestions to offer to the valiant over-worked band of workers, who are responsible for the wonderful photographic exhibition, now open at the Town Hall.

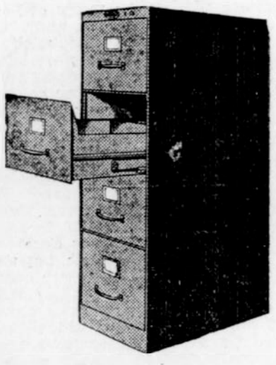
The catalogue tells us that, out of the 579 foreign prints submitted, only 194 have been selected for exhibition. There is no doubt that this is the richest feast ever offered to camera pictorialists in India, and that the Town Hall could not possibly have accommodated more. My submission is that at least two days be set apart by the Salon Committee for a review by the camera-mad public of the remaining 385 foreign prints.

This exhibition is a rare event, which it may not be possible to repeat except after long intervals. Foreign camera pictorialists have sent their prints risking the vagaries of the Custom and Postal Services of several countries. The public shall not be deprived of having a look at all the treasures that have thus braved the seas. The remaining 385 prints could be divided into batches and exhibited on two separate days. The public could be able to learn much more, appreciate first-hand the new trends in camera work, and drink to the full the magnanimity of the international camera pictorialists of 25 countries of the world.

Another suggestion. There is no doubt that the public which visits the exhibition is a select and cultured gathering. But that does not mean that even the majority of the visitors are camera-alive. If the Salon Committee requisitions the aid of some of the photographic connoisseurs from the camera pictorialists themselves for taking small batches of visitors round the exhibition, and explaining to them the beauty, the delicacy, the grandeur, the incomparable technique that has been gathered there, it will have done yeoman's service to the cause so dear to us all. This strikes me to be the only effective way of educating the interested public. Most of the uninformed or prejudiced criticism, such as calling some of the lovely prints "surreptitious paintings," or the rapid talk about "glycerine-tears," calls not for contempt but patient, systematic education. Bombay camera pictorialists, the occasion is rare!—Yours etc.,

SORAB BATLIVALA.

Aid To Efficiency



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WOMEN AND CHILDREN BOMBED BY ITALIAN 'PLANES!

(Continued from page 7.)

tween Wabi Shabelle and Fafan rivers. General Wahid Pasha at once gave strict orders that the soldiers must not even fire at the aeroplanes, and let this column proceed in the Abyssinian territory. The soldiers were ordered to wear khaki or dirty clothes and take cover at once on approach of the aeroplanes. This column was allowed to pass Allarta and come very near Sasabaneh, but on the one side Sasabaneh was strongly fortified and on the other side troops were slowly surrounding this column from 3 sides and leave the road to Korrahe open.

These troops suddenly attacked this column from three sides and put such pressure on the Italians that the commander was forced to retreat fighting a rear-guard action to save the lines of his army. From the other side the troops from Korrahe came and fell on this column. The Italians left many dead and wounded in this retreat and have been thrown to the other side of Wabi Shabelle. The Abyssinians captured 4 tanks, hundreds of rifles and ammunition and some artillery. Their casualties are reported to be slight.

WAHID PASHA PROMISES MORE.

Nov. 14.

The troops of Ras Seyyum and Ras Kassa are fighting successfully and repulsing all the Italian assaults on Makale, with heavy casualties. The troops of Dedjaz Ayellou are also fighting together with the troops of Rases Kassa and Suyyum, and are continually assaulting the Italians who have lost heavily. The situation is improving in favour of the Abyssinians day by day.

A Turkish officer of high rank arrived here and he had a telephone talk with General Wahid Pasha when he praised the General for defeating the Italians in the fight at Sasabaneh. The General laughingly remarked that this was very little and that he hoped to do much more in future. This Turkish officer has also gone to the Southern front.

CAUGHT IN TRAP.

An eye witness who saw fight says that only a few hundred men were left in Sasabaneh with white clothes. The Italians brought their aeroplanes and tanks as usual, but found no one to oppose their advance and thus got into the trap prepared for them. The Abyssinian onslaught was sudden, and the Italians are reported to have suffered heavily, but they had few white troops. Some of the Abyssinians of high rank are reported dead and I am awaiting confirmation. But this victory has much improved the morale of the Abyssinian soldiers.

The Abyssinians in Dire-Dawa are collecting a fund to give a feast in honour of this victory.

TO GUARD RAILWAY.

Ras Githachon Ababa has been ordered by the Emperor to guard the Railway line with his 50 thousand men, as the Italians are always sending their aeroplanes towards Aussa and the Dankali country. Near Hawesh river material for another bridge is kept ready and the contractor is piling up the stories.

Ras Dassita has, according to official report, 135 well armed troops with guns and 3 Radio sets. He is only marking time and awaiting instructions to advance in the Italian territory. Because Magalo was attacked by air, Ras Dasita has removed the people and burned the whole town.

INDO-JAPANESE COTTON AGREEMENT

Sir Purshottamdas For Early Renewal In View Of Forward Trading Conditions

SYMPATHY WITH STAFFS' DEMAND FOR REDUCTION IN WORKING HOURS

Sardar Bhimbhai Naik's Bill in Bombay Council for better control of forward trading in cotton and the Mahajan Association's memorial to the Governor against it, were referred to by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his presidential speech at the fourteenth general meeting of the East India Cotton Association held on Friday.

Disputing the claim of the Mahajan Association functioning as a rival body to the East India Cotton Association, he characterised the arguments put forward by them for recognition by the Government, as "Nothing more than mere smoke-streaks."

Concluding he said, "They say that if Sardar Bhimbhai's Bill is passed into law, it would deprive means of honest livelihood for ten thousand human beings. I absolutely challenge that statement."

He also made a reference to the working hours of the staff of the Cotton Brokers, but he left it to the Cotton Brokers to solve the knotty problem.

The president in the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report for the last year "inter alia" stated:—

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

The Agreement with Japan regarding the quantity of Indian cotton to be bought by them is due to expire in December 1936. I hope that the Government of India will be able to arrange for the renewal of this Agreement in good time before September 1936, at the latest. As you are all aware forward trading in this market starts by May every year, and it is not too early to-day to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that unless the new arrangement with Japan is completed in good time before October 1936, the unfortunate experience of the Indian cotton market during the few months which preceded the present Agreement might be repeated. There will be general agreement on all sides that it is most desirable to avoid such an experience hereafter.

INCOME-TAX TROUBLE

"I would also like to touch upon two matters of a legal character affecting the interests of the trade as a whole. The first of these relates to income-tax on non-residents. In the cotton trade of the world, straddle business always plays an important part. It is not necessary for me to describe here in detail straddle business as members of this Association know well that it is an operation of buying in one market and selling in another. In such business it is natural that there would be profit in one market and loss in the other, but the actual profit or loss whatever it may be, would be the balance left and therefore small. During the last year, the Income-tax Authorities in Bombay issued notices to three members of our Association with a view to tax the profits on business done by them on behalf of their Liverpool Agents, who in turn, were doing business on behalf of their clients. Naturally there was anxiety and fright on the part of the members in Bombay who received such notices, as well as the Liverpool Houses who sent business to Bombay. Those individual cases are reported to have been settled satisfactorily but the Law on the point is ambiguous. Therefore your Board appointed a Sub-Committee and acting on their recommendations the Board are about to submit a full representation to the Income-tax Authorities as well as to the Income-tax Inquiry Committee. This representation, if necessary, will be supplemented by oral evidence.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

The other question to which I would like to refer relates to the confusion which has recently been brought to a head by reason of the Nagpur High Court's refusal to execute a Decree in a mortgage suit made by the High Court of Bombay in respect of land situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the Nagpur Court.

The only solution for this hiatus is to urge upon Government the immediate necessity of having clauses 12 and 14 of the Letters Patent amended, so as to provide that mortgage suits are clearly not included in the expression 'suits for land'. This matter has been taken up with the Association's Solicitors and a draft Representation to Government has already been framed and is at present being considered by the Board.

STAFF UNION'S DEMAND

The Staff Union of the Cotton Brokers' Union have been appealing to the Board and to members of the Trade to see that they have to work for only a limited number of hours. The Board fully sympathise with their demand, but it is up to the Government of Bombay to give such powers to the East India Cotton Association as will enable them to accomplish this. I may say that Mr. K. M. Munshi who presided over at the last meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union has been good enough to agree to discuss this question with me in the first instance, and I am looking forward to Mr. Munshi guiding us how, under the present circumstances of the case, we can enforce the time-limit which not only he, but the Board as well, are anxious to accomplish.

The Board have succeeded in acquiring a suitable site for putting up a commodious Trading Ring in the Marwari Bazaar and it is hoped that this Ring may be ready for occupation within a year, at the latest.

The report was adopted.

There are two pieces of legislation which are being introduced, perhaps as I speak, in the Bombay Legislative Council, on which I would like to congratulate the Government of Bombay. The one is regarding licensing of gins and presses in Sind, and the other is in connection with prohibiting the growth of Goghari cotton in the Surat District.

The citizens of Mysore assembled at public meeting held on 17th instant have resolved protesting against the proposed levy of Octroi Duty on 18 commodities, "as such a levy will not only ruin the commercial prosperity of the City but will considerably affect the already overtaxed rate-payer of Mysore."

(Continued from column 7.)

mon sense and a practical knowledge of geography!

WORLD'S BEST

Madame Laila, as she told me, is widely travelled. Though she is on her first visit to India she has been to almost every other country of the world. She is writing a book on the customs and social conditions of different countries which she hopes to complete on finishing her Indian tour.

"You have been to all the corners of the world, Madam, "I said, "Tell me where did you find the most handsome people."

She smiled, and then after a pause, "Men in Albania, women in Montenegro."

"And the most intelligent people?"

"The Greeks", came the prompt reply.

"The most hospitable?"

"Hungarians and Czecho-Slovakians."

"The most prosperous?"

"In U.S.A., of course."

"And the happiest?"

"In Brazil."

The interview was coming at an end. And yet I was testing her knowledge of laws and peoples instead of talking on occultism and predictions. So I put the final question.

"What is your prediction about India?"

She feels strongly for India, her poor masses and wants to make herself useful in some way to better their condition. She adores Mahatma Gandhi and is going to meet him. On the whole she sees a bright future for India and the advent in the near future of an era of prosperity in this country. And as she talked with great enthusiasm about India and its future I wondered if even with a seeress it was not a case of wish being father to thought for she is proud to call herself as a daughter of Hindustan. In any case. Amen to Madame Laila's predictions.

WOMAN WHO KNOWS THE FUTURE!

Daughter Of A Sikh, Born In Hungary, She Claims To Read The Coming Events

(Special To "The Chronicle")

Seers, sooth-sayers, astrologers and fortune-tellers are no novelty in India—but they are to me. A born sceptic, I had never met one in my life.

It was, therefore, not altogether without a certain amount of thrill that I accepted the invitation of Madame Terfren Laila's Secretary to go and meet the world-famous seeress at the Majestic Hotel. Hot and perspiring in his first experience of Indian summer the plump and jolly-looking Hungarian (not a tinge of mysticism about him!) told me about the lady I was going to meet.

Mme. Terfren Laila, who claims to read coming events

DAUGHTER OF A SIKH

Madame Laila, he told me, is the daughter of a Sikh doctor who settled down in Europe and married a Hungarian lady. Of this alliance was born the future seeress who claims to peep into the future and has been consulted by half the Kings and Dictators of Europe including Mussolini, Hitler and Zog of Albania.

At the hotel, the Secretary showed me a record of remarkable predictions as preserved in a newspaper cuttings album. Would I have a look at them? Certainly. I turned over and glanced at some of the pages. There were cuttings from papers American, English, Japanese, French and German. They all contained predictions about all sorts of things —about the rise of Hitler the New York Market crash, end of prohibition and the success of President Roosevelt. Most of them have since then come true. Remarkable, no doubt, but not so much proof of the occult powers as of an uncommon intelligence and an exceptionally well-stocked mind. There is one prediction, however, which happily has yet to come true—a Franco-German war to begin by the end of 1935. Is December the omenous month?

THE SEERESS

And then I was ushered into the presence of the seeress. Tall, uncommonly tall and well-built, fair, with big, lustrous eyes, she greeted me in English which she spoke well but with a continental accent. In spite of the quaint, white turban and the flowered, flowing Chinese kimono there was nothing mysterious or uncanny about her. In fact as we talked on different topics she struck me as a woman, of rare intelligence, well-informed and widely-travelled and above all a charming conversationalist.

My zrst question naturally referred to the uncommon power of seeing the future which she claims to possess. At the age of four, she said, she started foreseeing things, sometimes days, sometimes months, before they happened. Since then she periodically goes into a trance and it is in that condition that her Secretary keeps a record of what she says. All her predictions have been obtained in that way.

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI

She has met both Hitler and Mussolini and made predictions about both of them. In 1930 she foretold the coming of Hitler. Now she says his fall is imminent.

"What did Hitler ask you?", I asked.

"Mostly about himself. How long he shall live and how rich he shall die".

"And Mussolini?"

"He is only concerned about the future of his country".

"And what do you think of the Italo-Abyssinian war?", I started at a tangent.

"Not so good for Italy," she replied, "terribly bad for Italy."

I sat up, interested. "Why. Madam?"

"Abyssinians are not fighting now", she explained. "When they fight it will be bad for Italians. They can't stand Abyssinia's climate. The conditions are too hard for them. They can't win."

This, I said, to myself, was no sooth-saying. It was sturdy com-

(Continued in Col. 5).

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An Interview With Margaret Sanger

Birth-Control Has Vital Contribution To Make Both To Nation's Health And Wealth, Says Leader Of International Movement

(BY DR. HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR, Ph. D.).

Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, noted Indian author and lecturer in U. S. A., and one of the Founders of the Institute of Oriental Students, Chicago, gives the following interesting account of an interview which he had with Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the well-known leader of the birth control movement:—

Margaret Sanger, the foremost exponent of the birth control movement in the world, has accepted the invitation of the All-India Women's Conference to address their gathering in Travancore during the Christmas week of this year. So I went up to see her for the twofold purpose of supplying her requisite information about India and getting a story for our press at home.

In the spacious, elegantly furnished parlor of the Birth Control Research Bureau, 17 West 16th Street, New Yourk City, she received me. Five years ago, on the eve of my department for the Motherland, I had visited the headquarters of the Birth Control movement in America. Since that time their work. I learned has expanded enormously and this expansion of activity necessitated their moving to the present large building with up-to-date appointments and equipments. Here they maintain an Information Bureau as well as a clinic and a research department.

The first question I put to Mrs. Sanger was with regard to the place of birth control in national health and wealth. She said she was glad I put the question in that form. "Birth control," she affirmed, "has a vital contribution to make both to a nation's health and to its wealth. I look upon birth control as a part of the public health programme of a country. Scientific birth control, through proper spacing of children and through prevention of conception for mothers ill-equipped to bear children, will help to insure radiant health to mothers and to the human race as a whole: In many a home the tragedy of unwanted children being born is an every day experience of our nurses—unwanted, because the family is too poor to provide for another month. Because of ignorance because of luck of hygienic care, because of lack of birth control, the human race pays a heavy toll yearly in thousands of deaths of mothers at child-birth and in tens of thousands of deaths of infants before they are one year old. The relation of birth control to national health and wealth is a very vest subject, but I have given just a bare sketch of it."

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the famous Birth Control advocate, who is visiting India next month to address the All-India Women's Conference at Travancore.

A CONCRETE PROGRAMME

Question: "As you know we sociologists maintain that the easing of population pressure would remove one of the causes of war. In the course of your lifelong activity on behalf of birth control, have you developed a concrete plan, applicable, let us say, to India as well as to the United States, that would promote universal peace?"

"For an answer to that question," said Mrs. Sanger. "I may refer you to my speech on the subject delivered before The New History Society in January, 1932. Let me summarize for you the salient points:—

"First of all, I would recommend the creation of a Parliament of Population in every nation, the Directors of the Parliament representing the various branches of science.

"This body to study, direct and control the population through birth-rates and immigration, and direct its distribution over the country according to national needs consistent with the taste, fitness and interest of the individuals.

"The main objects of such a Population Congress would be:

"(a) To raise the level and increase the general intelligence of population.

"(b) To decrease the population slowly by keeping the birth rate at its present level of fifeen, decreasing the death rate below its present mark of eleven (for the U. S. A.).

"(c) To keep the doors of immigration closed to the entrance of certain alients whose condition is known to be detrimental to the stamina of the race such as feeble-minded, idiots, morons, insane, syphilitic, epileptic, criminal, professional prostitutes, and others in this class barred by the Immigration Laws of the United States, 1924.

"(d) To apply a stern and rigid policy of sterilization and segregation to that grade of population whose progeny is already tainted, or whose inheritance is such that objectionable traits may be transmitted to offspring.

"(e) To insure the country against future burdens of maintenance for numerous offspring as may be born of feeble-minded parents, the government would pension all persons with transmissible disease who voluntarily consent to sterilization.

"(f) The whole dysgonic population would have its choice of segregation of sterilization.

"(g) There would be farm lands and homesteads where those segregated persons would be taught to work under competent instructors for the period of their entire lives.

"The first step would thus be to control the intake and output on morens, mental defectives, epileptics, etc.

SEGREGATION OF DEFECTIVES

"The second step would be to take an inventory of the secondary group such as illiterates, paupers, unemployables, criminals, prostitutes, dope-fiends; classify them in special departments under government medical protection, and segregate them on farms and open spaces as long as necessary for the strengthening and development of moral conduct.

"Having corralled this enormous part of our population and placed it on a basis of health not punishment, it is safe to say that fifteen or twenty millions of our population would then be organized into soldiers of defence—defending the unborn against their own disabilities.

"The third step would be to give special attention to the mothers' health, to see that women who are suffering from tuberculosis, heart or kidney disease, toxic goitre, gonorrhoea, or any disease where the condition of pregnancy disturbs their health are placed under Public Health nurses to instruct them in practical, scientific methods of contraception in order to safeguard their lives—thus reducing maternal mortality.

"The above steps seem to lay emphasis on a health programme instead of on tariffs, moratoriums and debts but I believe that national health is the first essential factor in any programme for universal peace."

FANTASTIC IDEAS

People who have not taken the trouble to study its underlying philosophy entertain fantastic ideas about birth control. Malthus was one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, in that he pointed out the relation between population growth and the increase of the means of subsistence. To overcome the hiatus and resultant tragedy caused by what he called "the geometric rate of growth of population" and "the arithmetic rate of the increase of the means of subsistence," Rev. T. R. Malthus advocated continence. Many people, including Mahatma Gandhi, who are interested in the well-being of the masses, likewise advocate continence. Proponents of the birth control movement recognize continence as one of the methods of scientific birth control; but they put at the disposal of humanity other means for contraception beside continence. In essence, both Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Margaret Sanger are interested in improving the lot of the poor—only their methods differ: one advocates continence, the other advocates scientific birth-control. The meeting of these two "servants" of the poor will be a sight for the gods.

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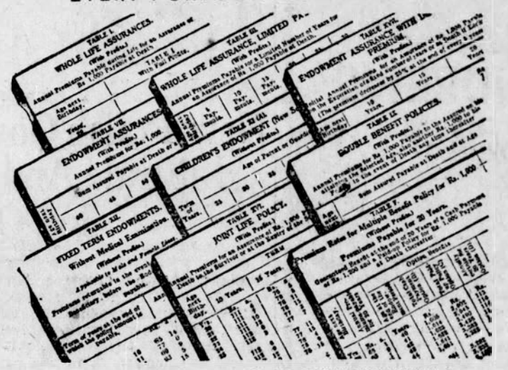

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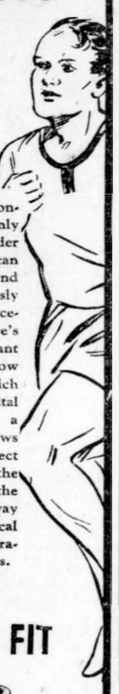

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Our European Letter—I

Czechoslovakia Celebr ates Seventeenth Anniversary

New Polish Government Is More Liberal And International In Outlook

(From Our Own Correspondent).
PRAGUE, Nov. 5.

Czechoslovakia celebrated two days back its seventeenth anniversary. Among the Continental States, Czechoslovakia in the present period, has established a position for itself by successfully withstanding story upheavals and maintaining a liberal tradition and a democratic regime. In this it bears a close comparison with the North European States. It has retained its stability remarkably well, which perhaps is best evidenced in that all the seventeen years Masaryk has continued as President and Dr. Benesh as Foreign Minister on the basis of successive free elections. There has been in some circles anxiety of the economic crisis, which has hit Czechoslovakia also as a significant industrial unit with a substantial export industry, leading to a rupture in the continuity of the regime. This has proved unwarranted and the economic situation has again entered on an upward trend following as well various organisational measures and technical improvements. In 1934 the export trade has risen by 8 per cent over the previous year and the unfavourable trade balance turned to a favourable one of 896 millions of Crowns. Czechoslovakia's concern in recent period has been perhaps more about reactions of certain political currents released from outside. In the wake of these she has apart from the adoption of various internal measures also strengthened many external contacts. The recognition of Soviet Union, made after much delay, has been followed by a course of strengthening understanding with Soviet Union. The alliance of the Little Entente has been drawn closer and Czechoslovakia has also played an important part, with good support from Turkey, in bringing about the Balkan Union, which is well-bound with the Little Entente in that two important States are members of both. The seventeenth anniversary celebrations indicated in general enhanced confidence and optimism about the future in regard to the security and advance of the State. The aged President, Masaryk, now approaching his 87th year, spend the day in receiving various delegations.

POLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

Poland's foreign policy in recent period has attracted good deal of attention in the light of certain new orientations. They represented tendency in the direction of detachment from the line of close understanding with France and move for extension of contact with Germany. These lines were advanced by some small groups in Poland with good amount of influence and power and did not have behind keenly popular opinion. It is now reported that critical opinion to the new course has been asserting in Warsaw, a fact which it is stated, is not overlooked in Berlin as well. The Cabinet that has now replaced the Government of Colonel Slawek in Poland is also seen as devoting greater attention to secure popular opinion in the country and towards this end a decree has also newly been announced that will bring amnesty to some 20,000 political prisoners. The development in the direction of a liberal outlook bringing to play more the democratic currents well existent in the country is viewed as fitted to take Poland closer to the idea of collective security.

CHANGE IN CZECH. CABINET

The Czechoslovakian Government is to undergo a change. In all probability, the change will take place even before this week is over. M. Malypeter who has been the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia for the last three years, under the new scheme as now planned, is to be replaced by the present Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Hodza. Malypeter himself is expected to get elected as President of the Chamber of Deputies and as Minister of Agriculture is to be appointed a new person, Dr. Zadin. All the three belong to the Agrarian Party, which constitutes the Right wing of the coalition Cabinet. This does not mean that the change is without any significance. Dr. Hodza is known as a person of considerable energy and ability with keen views alike on foreign and home affairs. In foreign affairs he is considered as likely to exert his influence chiefly or greatly in the direction of improving relations with Poland. His appointment will also mark the assumption for the first time of the office of the leader of Cabinet by a Slovak, which is suited to strengthen further the bond between the Czechs and Slovaks. Though there is some reserve especially in Socialist circles to the appointment of Dr. Hodza, who belongs to the Right Wing of his Party as Prime Minister, this is not expected to endanger the coalition at present. In business circles there is marked support to Dr. Hodza. Also there is favourable opinion for him in important sections of the German minority who see in him a strong man. Generally it is felt that in view of some new currents and the trend in the country towards trade recovery and export expansion, Czechoslovakia will be able to keep well to the course of strengthening its stability and security.

THE GREEK PLEBISCITE

The Greek plebiscite, as was expected, has returned an overwhelming majority for Monarchy. The plebiscite itself was a mockery in more ways than one. Even before it was held, General Kondylis, the Minister of War who had assumed the direction of Government from Tsaldaris had taken the title of a "Regent" and had indicated Monarchy being the future form of Government in Greece. In spite of this, the decision to hold a plebiscite was taken, in view of the announcement of the King staying in London that he would return only if there was found a large majority for his return. That majority has now been found, the path to it being made easy by the rigid control of the State machinery and vigorous use of it by General Kondylis. Republican opinion in Greece is known to be quite widespread and strong and there is, as such, in various circles concern whether the new change would mean stability. In regard to foreign affairs the immediate result of the change is expected to be closer association of Greece in the line of sanction against Italy.

INDIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Indicative of the good and growing interest in Czechoslovakia about India is an article in the important Prague daily "Prager Presse" this week, which specially deals with the activities of the Indo-Czechoslovak Society (Vlasska 19. Prague III.) The Society which with its aim of promoting cultural and economic relations between the two countries has been holding meetings at regular intervals, is reported as now making arrangements for the further advance of its activities by devoting more attention to spread of useful information and stimulation of useful visits and on the economic side by extension of contact with the Czechoslovak Export Institute. The article refers to the good support given by various papers in India to the work of the Society and of the latter coming to receive more papers from India enabling it to be a "well-informed and useful source about India."

SOVIET PLANS FOR EXPLORATION OF ARCTIC REGIONS.

Soviet Union is reported as constructing a number of new and powerful Ice-breakers for the exploration on extensive scale of the arctic regions. Four of the new ones to be constructed are to be built on the model of the well-known Ice-breaker "Karassin," but with improvements in the light of various experiences gained from different polar explorations. Each of these, one reads, will be equipped with 3 steam engines with a total capacity of 10,000 H.P. and apart from accommodation for the crew and instruments there will be arrangements for carrying 3 aeroplanes. Besides the above, two are to be built with diesel motors with a capacity of 12,000 H.P. Altogether nine are to be built. Work on some has already begun at the shipyards at Nikolajew and Leningrad and it is announced that the nine are expected to be ready for action before the end of 1937.

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SURPRISE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Important Names Struck Off From Meerut Electoral Rolls

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, (By Mail).

The local authorities had many surprises in store to spring upon the local Congress circles in the eleventh hour in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Meerut District Board.

It is understood that besides the striking of some names of prominent Congressmen from the electoral roll of the Meerut District on one ground or another, without any objection whatsoever from the general public, the names of four sitting members have also been removed.

These four gentlemen are Maulana Bashir Ahmed senior vice-Chairman, leader and virtually the "dictator" of the Congress Party in the Board, Mr. Sarju Pershad, vice-Chairman of the Board and a member of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and Ch. Charan Singh.

The name of L. Sarju Pershad, it is learnt, has been removed simply because he was convicted and sentenced under Section 117 I. P. C. in 1930 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

It is to be noted in this connection that though L. Sarju Pershad was convicted in 1930, he was elected a member to the Board in the last elections (1931) and then no objection was raised by anybody.

The removal of the name of Maulana Bashir Ahmad, the leader of the Congress Party in the Board, from the electoral rolls, has further caused great resentment here.

MOVE FOR JOINT ACTION

Berar And C. P. Congress Presidents Reach Agreement

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

An agreement that closer cooperation and concerted action are necessary in order to further Congress work and strengthen the Congress organisation in the province was reached at a meeting of the Presidents of the three Congress committees of Nagpur, Mahakosal (C. P. Hindi) and Berar yesterday. Details as to the ways and means and matters regarding collaboration have been left to the various Provincial Committees to be worked out and settled later.

The present move is interpreted as one for joint action with a view to securing the largest possible representation of Congressmen in the Legislatures, both Provincial and Central, under the Reforms Constitution.—A. P.

MAKING READY FOR DETENUS' TRAINING

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Associated Press understands that good progress has been made with the scheme for the training of detenus in agriculture and industries which was announced by the Governor of Bengal in his speech proroguing the last session of the Legislative Council. Land has been selected for starting the first agricultural camp and houses are being made ready for the establishment of industrial training centres.

It is understood that a plot measuring 500 bighas has already been taken on lease for the purpose in a place not far from Calcutta. It is expected that these initial training centres which will commence work about the beginning of next month will absorb over 80 detenus.—A. P.

Samarth Bharat Mela

(From A Correspondent).

Dhruv Hall—Dadar was packed on Sunday night to its utmost capacity to witness the prize distribution ceremony of Samarth Bharat Mela, and a dramatic performance.

Dr. R. N. Datar of Poona presided.

After some music for half an hour by the boys and girls of the Mela, the prizes were distributed.

Dr. Datar in his instructive speech said that in India men of skill, genius, capacity, and other individual qualities were in no way inferior to the westerners. What they were lacking was a spirit of organization. He referred to the boys and girls of the mela and asked them to play their part in the National struggle for emancipation with much more devotion and energy.

Two short plays written by Dr. Naravane were then staged, and the party dispersed late at night.

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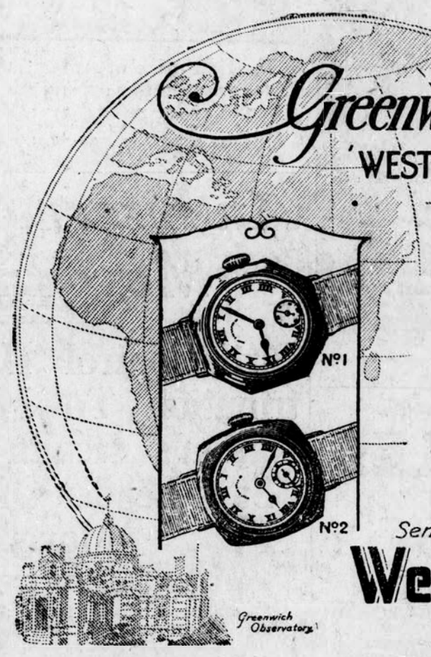

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LAHORE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE

Members Allege Maladministration In Memorial To Commissioner

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the Municipality held this morning charges and counter-charges were made of intentional and wilful illegalities perpetrated with the intent to get the Municipal Committee superceded by the Government.

Dr. Dilawar Ali Shah, a prominent Muslim member, led to-day's charge against Mr. Malik Mohamed Din, President of the Municipality, who refuted the same with equal vehemence.

MEMORIAL TO COMMISSIONER

It is understood that the Hindu and Sikh Members of the Lahore Municipality have submitted a lengthy memorial to the Commissioner of the Lahore Division bringing to his notice the maladministration and various irregularities alleged to have been committed by the present Municipal Committee during the last seven months—United Press.

With a view to ensuring close and healthy co-operation among the various units constituting the British Empire, both in productive organisation and public utility services, in collaboration with His Majesty's Government," the Empire Trade League has been formed at Calcutta by several educated Indians belonging to Bengal and certain other provinces.—A. P.

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High Court's Powers Of Reviewing Session Trials

Mr. Justice Broomfield's Ground For Dismissing Murder Appeal

We publish below a summary of the judgment of Mr. Justice Broomfield, one of the three judges of the Full Bench of the High Court, who dismissed the petition of Puttan Hassan against the sentence of death passed on him by Mr. Justice Tyabji in a murder case at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

On the main issue as regards the statutory duties of the Sessions Judge the Chief Justice in his judgment (as reported in these columns) holds that some of the omissions in the judge's charge to the jury were permissible.

Mr. Justice Broomfield, emphasises the mandatory provisions of Section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code requiring the Judge to deal fully with the evidence and the law in his summing to the Jury.

All the Judges agreed that though there were some misdirections on the part of Mr. Justice Tyabji, they did not result in a failure of justice.

Proper Summing-Up Essential

"Section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code," observed Mr. Justice Broomfield, "requires the judge to sum up the evidence of the prosecution and the defence and to lay down the law. A proper summing-up by the judge is an essential part of the system of trial by jury prescribed by the Code, and, except where the facts are admitted, a proper summing-up should include a summary of the case for the prosecution and the case for the defence and some reference to the actual depositions of the witnesses with a proper comment or criticism. Material discrepancies in the evidence should also be pointed out. The amount of detail necessary must obviously depend on the nature of the case.

Judge's Duty

"It has to be remembered", continued his lordship, "that the jury who are the judges of facts have usually no record of the evidence on which they are to pronounce their verdict.

"It is the judge's duty, therefore", continued his lordship, "to make sure that the essential facts of the case, the facts in issue and the relevant facts are fresh in the mind of the jury before they retire to consider their verdict. If there has been a very full discussion on the evidence at the Bar, the judge's work is lightened, but he is not relieved of his duty, nor is he relieved of it by the opinion of the jury themselves, who may be unduly optimistic that they are not in need of any reminder."

No Summing-Up of Evidence

Dealing with the present case, Mr Justice Broomfield observed that there had not really been any summing-up of the evidence.

His Lordship then discussed the point as to whether Mr. Justice Tyabji had properly and adequately laid down the law in his charge to the jury.

His Lordship thought there had clearly been a non-direction by the trial Judge which, in his opinion amounted to misdirection within the meaning of Clause 26 of the Letters Patent.

Mr. Justice Broomfield then discussed the the consequences of the Court finding that there was a misdirection or an error in law in the summing-up.

Powers Of High Court

It might be doubted, said Mr. Justice Broomfield, whether the decision of the Privy Council went as far as had sometimes been assumed. The case had been taken as an authority for the proposition that, if there had been disobedience of a mandatory provision of the Code, that vitiated the whole trial, irrespective of the question whether there had been prejudice to the accused.

But, observed his Lordship, there was nothing in the judgment which really went as far as that and the Privy Council themselves had referred to Subramania Ayyar's case in a later judgment (Abdul Rehman v. King Emperor (1926), 54 I.A. 96) in such a way as to suggest that the question whether there had been a failure of justice was always a relevant consideration.

No Authority For Defence Case

Defence counsel Mr. Poonawalla's arguments seemed to be really this: If there had been misdirection, it might be assumed that the verdict had been affected. If the evidence had not been proprly summed up, it was possible that if it had been properly summed-up, the jury would have been less influenced by points in favour of the prosecution and more influenced by points in favour of the defence. Mr. Poonawalla further contended that if the law bearing on the defence had been explained by the judge, it was possible that the jury might have accepted the defence, and that if there was any possibility that the jury might have decided otherwise than they did, whether reasonably or not, the accused should have the benefit of that chance.

Mr. Justice Broomfield, however, did not think that there was any authority for this proposition even in the case on which Mr. Poonawalla had relied. It might be going too far, said his Lordship, to say that the whole case was open to the court and that their Lordships were at liberty to substitute their own judgment for that of the jury, though there was respectable authority even for that view.

No Reasons To Interfere

But, in any case, observed his Lordship, he thought that the criterion must be not what the jury might conceivably have held, but what they might have reasonably held, if properly charged by the jury. There was nothing strange or illogical in such a view of the court's powers or duty. The High Court had constantly to place itself in the position of the jury in this sense in deciding appeals from juries' verdicts and in references under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship agreed with the Chief Justice that, on the evidence in this case, there was not the slightest reason to believe that there had been any failure of justice and that the petition should be dismissed.

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FILM GROUP IN BOMBAY COUNCIL?

Inauguration Will Be Made At Party At Minerva Talkies

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

A Film Group will be inaugurated in the Bombay Legislative Council on the lines of the Film Group which is already in existence in the Central Legislature.

The function is to take place at a Tea Party to be given by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, the Thakur Saheb of Kerwada, Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, and Rao Bahadur Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road, when the film "Devdas" will be shown.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale M.L.C. who has been taking keen interest in the indigenous film industry has persuaded a number of his colleagues in the Legislature to cooperate in making the Film Group a success.

The principal object of the Film Group is to enhance and safeguard the interests of the motion picture industry in this country through the Legislatures by advocating a policy which will help the Indian film producers, distributors, exhibitors and artists.

It is pointed out that the Film Group in the Bombay Legislative Council is keen on taking all necessary measures to stop propaganda by films produced and screened abroad or in this country which disparage Indian national culture and bring the people of this country into contempt and ridicule.

It is understood that at the preliminary meeting of the party leaders in the Local Legislative Council considerable interest was evidenced in this matter and it is learnt that the Film Group will begin to function immediately and enthusiastically.—United Press.

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INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR AT BOMBAY

Will Be Held During Congress Golden Jubilee Work

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Bombay is going to pioneer the first Indian Industries Fair after the model of the renewned Leipzig fair, during the ensuing Christmas on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Congress. The fair is organized by the directors of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd. A concern specially launched in the interest of the indigenous industries of the country and is the first of the kind. It will be held at the grand Gowalia Maidan, where the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Congress will take place

The fair opens on December 21st and will be kept open until New Year's day.

The fair is planned on a grand scale to provide full opportunities for the display of all goods of Genuine Indian manufacture excepting textiles for which a special sectional exhibition is being arranged early in 1936.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund totals Rs. 44,77,841 and odds and £7 and odds.—United Press.

INDIA MUST NOT LOSE HER OPPORTUNITY

Jinarajadasa On Her Future Role In World Affairs

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, the well-known Theosophist, who had been on a tour in Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, returned to India via Britain, arriving in Bombay on Thursday by the mailboat.

In an interview Mr. Jinarajadasa observed, "The more I travel and get into close touch with foreign peoples, the more intensely do I feel about the future role of India in world affairs.

"It is of little use to wait till political constitutions suit the needs of all. It is better to make the best out of even a bad bargain and not lose time. If India waits till she is strong enough to remain outside of the British Empire, her great opportunity for becoming a force to be counted with in world affairs will be lost. The world will ignore India in the meantime. In spite of all handicaps, Indians can make their weight felt both in the British Empire and outside it, provided India will be objective in her action and not go on planning for too long."

Mr. Jinarajadasa is leaving for Adyar on Sunday to join the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Theosophical Society.

Hammond Committee Leaves For Madras

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Secretary of the Indian Delimitation Committee has issued the following communique:—

"The Indian Delimitation Committee to-day held their final meeting at which discussion took place with Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, the Reforms Commissioner, Bengal Government. The Committee during their visit to Bengal in addition to discussions with the Bengal Government, the Bengal Advisory Committee and the Reforms Commissioner heard a large number of witnesses, particular attention being paid to the questions affecting Commerce and Labour and the representation of women and Scheduled Castes."

The Committee will leave for Madras to-night.—United Press.

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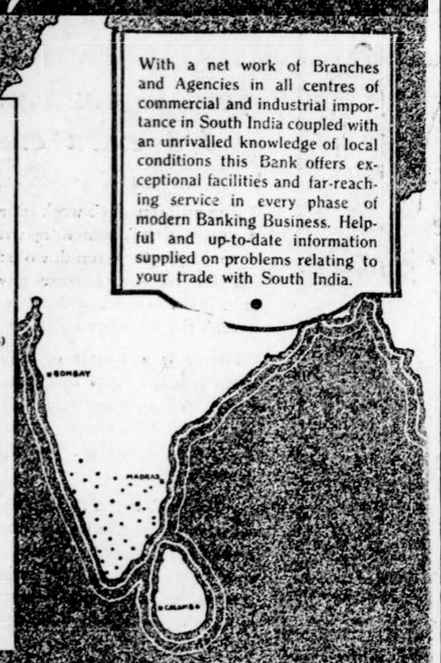

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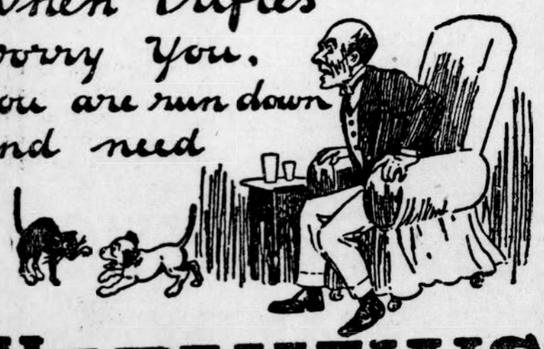

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Indian Settlers' Fate Sealed?

Dog-In-The -Manger Policy Of Whites

NO PARALLEL IN EMPIRE

Kenya Indian Conference President Attacks Proposed Order-In-Council

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Sheth Abdul Husse in Kaderbhoy, Deputy President of the East African Indian National Congress, November 2, at the Kenya Indian Conference at Nairobi:—

In the history of Indian Settlement in this part of Africa the Indian community has faced many a situation that demanded constant vigilance and unflagging care on the part of our leaders but no occasion has been since 1923 to my mind so grave as to merit concerted action on our part,—an occasion the gravity of which is heightened by the threatening attitude exhibited by a section of the European community in Kenya and the demands that they have made at a meeting of Convention of Associations held in September last. I concede that our fellow-colonists the white settlers have every right to carry on agitation for what they may consider to be their just rights and in a manner which they think to be conducive to their interests but when such agitation and the methods followed by them for the attainment of their objects are such as are likely to vitally affect the interests of other communities, it is obvious, nay almost inevitable, that the people on whom rests the responsibility for watching and safeguarding their interests should not remain indifferent and inactive and thereby allow the interests of the community to be jeopardised.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE

From some of the resolutions adopted by the Convention of Associations threatening "drastic steps' to enforce their rights and declarations from some of the Districts that they undertake to back their demands "to the last man and the last penny" it appears that our friends, the white settlers have worked themselves into a state of frenzy and have suddenly become militant and are prepared to re-enact the episode of 1923. Their demand for a change in the present system of Crown Colony Government which would grant to them adequate and effective responsibility in the affairs of the Colony, their decision to appeal to other Dependencies against Control by Colonial Office, their determination to defend by every means—mark the words "by every means'—in their power the integrity of the white highlands, the re-iteration of the issue of Closer Union, their insistence on devalution of the Colony's Currency, their demand for moratorium for mortgage debts and immediate relief to spoon-fed farmers, the appointment of a Colonists' Vigilance Committee charged with the responsibility of "organisation and direction of such action as may be found necessary" and over all their decision to petition to His Majesty the King on the question of Constitution of Kenya: all these have come to us as a bolt from blue, more particularly so when the whole colony is passing through financial difficulties.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS—MONOPOLY OF WHITES

I am not unconscious of the fact that at a time when war clouds are hanging on the borders of this Colony, Indians should not have been a party to add to any agitation which would increase the embarrassment of the Government but we would be failing in our duty if we did not face the facts.

This is the second time during the last four years that agitation has been set on foot by the white settlers for constitutional and political changes as if the period of stability so much desired by all had passed and none but the white settlers have any interest in economic progress of the Colony. It will also be remembered that the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch dated the 13th July 1932 definitely stated that he did not propose that any change should be made in the present arrangement which secures an official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya and in agreement with the view of the Joint Parliamentary Committee pointed out "The interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race however important in itself." In 1533 when the European settlers demanded financial control of the Colony we were assured by the Colonial Office that no such change had been contemplated. Even so recently as 1934 Major the Right Hon'ble Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister when on a visit to this colony emphatically stated that the Colonial Office was not prepared to go beyond the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and effect any changes constitutional or political.

RESTRAINING WHITES' GREED

In spite of all those declarations the white settlers have deemed it advisable to reiterate their demands anew and to embarass the Government and the Colony when a concerted action in the direction of stability and progress of the country is more necessary than it ever was before. It has always been the unpleasant duty of the Indian Community alone from time to time to oppose the unreasonableness and selfishness of the demands made by the white settlers and until the Africans have become vocal and alive to their interests we have got to continue to do so.

The white settlers must realise that they are not the only people who constitute the whole Colony. They are but a fraction of the vast Kenya Community. It is time they gave up their habit of talking always on behalf of the whole Colony. This Conference, I hope, will make it perfectly clear to the Kenya Government as well as the Imperial Government that no section of the population however important in itself has any right to speak on behalf of the entire Kenya Community.

DO NOT DESERVE IT

I think neither the Indian community nor the Africans can have any objection if the white settlers wanted control over the taxation and revenue contributed by themselves. If the Government and the Settlers could find a way for separating that revenue, the rest of the Colony will be free from a great deal of trouble and from one sided drain of the Colony's revenue which though derived from all sections of the Kenya Community is being largely wasted in maintaining a handful of settlers. But if they want control of finances of the entire Colony, and that is what they mean, then I would say this that they are the least qualified people to be entrusted with such control.

As regards the measure of Self-Government asked for I would remind them that the only five years ago His Majesty's Government enunciated their policy in the following words:—The goal of constitutional evolution in Kenya as elsewhere is admittedly responsible Government by a ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population of Kenya finds adequate and effective voice....." Notwithstanding the above declaration and other recent declarations to the effect that no change in the constitution of Kenya is contemplated for the time being, our friends the white settlers have considered it advisable to reiterate their demand and coupled it with threats to Government. The Indian Community has been consistent in their attitude in this matter. We have again and again stated that we do not desire any change in the constitution of Kenya which would lessen the control of the Colonial Office and that too. for good reasons. We are therefore not going to agree to any measure which should lead to a grant of Self-Government to a handful of white settlers in Kenya. But if they think, as they appear to do, that they cannot do without Self-Government, I say, let them find a way by which they can enjoy Self-Government over themselves. They should realise that neither the Indian community nor the African community would agree to put themselves under the Government controlled by the white settlers alone whose antagonism and hostility towards these two communities have been too well known. I am sure every reasonable man will agree with me that such people are the least qualified people to whom the destinies of other communities could be entrusted.

"FIGHTING INDIAN PRETENSIONS."

Their intentions have been made further clear by Major Grogan who in course of a speech is reported to have said:—

"We are now a subject state of the Railway, the Railway being to-day a taxing machine equal to, if not greater than the Government. If these three territories were merged into one they would automatically recover complete control of their railway system."

"We are always being frightened by this black bogey. There is complete white control of these three territories to-day, the point being that that control is vested in European officials. The only thing we are fighting for is the gradual transfer of the control of these territories from officials to unofficials. I do not see how the addition of a few odd millions of black gentlemen is going to alter the basic principles."

"What we have got to fight against is any extension of Indian pretensions of the day. The inclusion of Tanganyika would materially strengthen our position. The mandate of Tanganyika was entrusted to the Imperial Government, not to India."

"We were given sovereign autority over this country by consent of the natives. No Native in this country would ever accept dominance by Indians. What we want to do always in this peculiarly difficult Indian question is to remind the Imperial Government and everybody concerned that the exercise of sovereign authority of this country has been vested in the British people without any right to divide it with any others."

He then went on to say that, "Nearer they went to South Africa the more help they would get in overcoming the Indian question with which South Africa had already dealt."

NO NATIVE DOMINANCE.

Comments would be superfluous. But I would like to make it clear again that the Indian community in this country has never talked of any dominance over Natives or others.

The arguments appearing in the two extracts, that have been advanced in favour of a Closer Union strengthen us in our opinion against any such Union. As regards their fears that Tanganyika would revert to Germany or would be an Asiatic Colony I would only say that they are unfounded and therefore do not deserve any consideration.

DISASTER TO COLONY.

The whole colony excepting of course a section—a mere section—of the European settlers notes with great satisfaction the unequivocal declaration made by His Excellency the Governor on the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it is not their intention to interfere with the Colony's currency in any way. But our friends the white settlers have been carrying on continuous propaganda for devaluation which has created grave apprehensions in the minds of the Indian community that the Government may give in, as has been the case on ather questions. I should therefore like to warn the Government against any such step being taken as it would spell a great disaster not only to the credit of the Colony but to the whole economic fabric of the country. Let it be noted that even the white settlers are not united on this question and as far as the Indian community is concerned that we are unanimously opposed to it.

Over a decade back the white settlers put up a vigorous political agitation to oust the Indians from this country and to prevent their entry by means of restriction on Immigration. Having failed in their objects they have been for the last few years concentrating on economic forces to bring about the same results. And this is appears they desire to achieve by manipulation of Colony's agricultural resources, by control of markets and creation of monopolies. Their attempts have been successful to a certain extent and a silent revolution has been brought in. There is no doubt that they would by manipulating economic forces achieve political results which they have failed to obtain by direct methods.

A recent example of such a measure has been provided by a Bill styled 'And Ordinance to control and regulate the Marketing of Native Produce' which has been passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and is now awaiting the assent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We have been assured by the Colonial Office that

(Continued on page 13—Col. 3).

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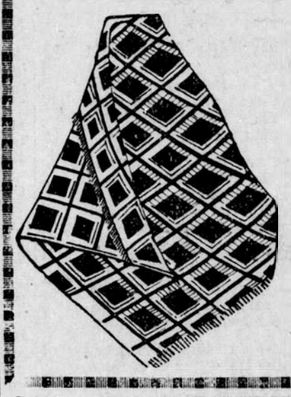

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Indian Settlers' Fate Sealed?

(Continued from page 12).

the measure is not intended to oust the Indians from this country but we on the spot know that it is meant for that purpose and if at all put into operation, it will, I am afraid, be so administered. In the present stage of development of the Colony the Native has no produce which should require such an enactment for the regulation of marketing. What is really required is intensive Natice production which the European settlers are not prepared to have though they pretend to support it. It must be noted that even the Natives are against introduction of any such measure which will be definitely injurious to their interests. The Indian community has already laid its case against it. In these circumstances our appeal should be to the Secretary of State for the Colonies not to assent to the Bill forwarded to him but to abandon it altogether.

FATE SEALED?

The European delegation that waited upon His Excellency the Governor in September last was informed by him that the Secretary of State for the Colonies personally and the Colonial Office were actively engaged in preparing Order in Council as recommended by the Kenya Land Commission. It therefore appears that an Order in Council is not only contemplated but has already been decided upon and is being prepared.

NO PARALLEL IN EMPIRE.

As you are aware so long as the question of initial grants was concerned we did not look at it too seriously. But now attempts are being made to legally bar Indians from owning lands in those areas. The proposed Order-in-Council if at all enacted would create against the Indian community a statutory bar no where obtaining in the British Empire. Not only Indians but all who have the interests of the British Empire at heart should resist it by all legitimate and constitutional means in their power.

CHIEF REASONS.

Among others the chief reasons for opposing such an enactment are:—(a) That the Government is actuated to offer land for sale to get revenue. (b) That it has been asked for and pressed for, as there has always been a very considerable interest taken in land-holding for speculation. (c) That in the past few years constant pressure for alienation of more land is connected with the political aspirations of the people who hold prominent positions. (d) That not more than ten or eleven per cent of the land alienated is under cultivation. (e) That the returns from the land are drawn by encouraging squatting as it is beyond the powers of the white settlers to deal with it effectively. (f) That the Natives who have lived in the temperate regions would be the victims of direases and suffering for ever if they were to be compelled to make their homes in uncongenial places, which would in turn have a detrimental effect on their development in all directions (g) That 80 per cent of the lands alienated to the white settlers are considered by themselves and the Government to be unfit for cultivation by the white settlers but can be cultivated by others, particularly Natives."

DISCRIMINATION.

Therefore the demand of the white settlers for such an Order-in-Council amounts to this that as regards the question of land they are in no way better than the Africans on whom they claim to exercise sovereign authority and that as subjects owing allegiance to one common flag they are not prepared to allow the Indians to own lands in the highlands though Europeans who are not British subjects but foreigners can own land there even though the Indians as His Majesty's Subjects may be called upon to fight against those foreigners who are given preferential treatment and privileges that the Indians are precluded to have. It is for this reason that even some of the British statesmen are opposed to any such statutory discrimination enacted against Indians. In face of all these arguments if the white settlers and the Government persist for the enactment of such a measure let me utter in the name the entire Indian community a timely warning that such an enactment would not only be resisted by us but it would create such deep and passionate resentment which will not be confined to this colony. Let me make it clear that the people and the Government of India would not tolerate it.

DOG IN MANGER POLICY

By preventing Indians from acquiring land for industrial purposes in highlands they are debarring those who can usefully employ those lands not only for their benefit but for the benefit of the white settlers in the vicinity as well as the entire Colony and thereby they are helping to starve their own people and like a dog in the manger they do not allow others to reap the benefit of those lands but retard the development of the Colony generally.

SCANDALOUS ADVANCE

The white settlers have also been agitating for moratorium for mortgage debts and further immediate relief to agriculture. It is an open secret that a sum of nearly six hundred thousand pounds which is more than the total taxation received from the entire African population of Kenya during a year has been advanced to two thousand and odd white settlers roughly averaging three hundred pounds per head. Of course these advances have been made in addition to huge subsidies amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds and special low railway rates. It is a great surprise that notwithstanding all that direct and indirect assistance the white farmers have been unable to stand on their own though they have been here for the last twenty five years. Lest I should be misunderstood let me make it clear that we are not opposed to the principle of state assistance to farming when necessity arises and operations are legitimate but when a great portion of the colony's revenues are sunk in maintaining farming which is almost bankrupt, we have a right to question and oppose such expenses in the interests of the Colony as a whole. I boldly assert that even if half of the amount that has been spent in maintaining white farming, would have been spent in assisting and encouraging Indian and African agriculture the Colony would have undoubtedly prospered and gone ahead and would not have required costly services which are specially required to be maintained for a handful of white settlers. Here is a problem for Sir Alan Pim and I hope he will with the assistance of Mr. Milligan be able to recommend to the Government to put matters right.

NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT

There is none in the Colony who has not recognised the necessity of effecting economy in Government expenditure. His Excellency the Governor has made great efforts and during his term of office already curtailed expenditure by nearly half a million pounds. However that is not all, the expenditure for running the Government machine still require to be curtailed. I do not think economies can be effected by mere reorganisation of Government Departments. The reason why the Government has not been able to effect more economies is that at the instance of the white settlers they have created posts for Europeans they wanted to employ and Indians have been replaced by Europeans. The increase in Government expenditure due to creation of such increased and highly paid posts for Europeans during the last fifteen years has amounted to nearly one hundred and thirty thousand pounds per year. Unless therefore the number of highly paid posts are reduced considerably and the same are filled by either Africans or Indians a mere re-organisation of Departments would not be of any avail.

GOVT. RESOLUTION ON VISAPUR PRISON

Council May Discuss Subject To-day

In view of the ruling of the President that Government could not bring before the House a token grant to make the Visapur prison a permanent one, resulting in the withdrawal of the demand by the Home Member, and in view of the suggestion by the President that the Government should get the scheme of making the prison permanent passed by the Council in the form of a resolution, Sir Robert Bell, the Leader of the House, has tabled the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that Government should convert the Visapur Temporary prison into a permanent prison."

This resolution in all probability will come up for discussion to-day.

TRAINING IN FINANCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

A report has recently been published in the Press to the effect that the Government of India are training or propose to train 40 Officers in finance, of whom 2 are Indians. This is incorrect.

The facts are that the Central Government have undertaken to give a course of training for six months to Officers of Provincial Governments in order to fit them to deal with the new financial problems arising out of Provincial autonomy. The selection of these Officers has been left entirely to Provincial Governments.

At present about 12 Officers are under training of whom half are Indians—U. P.

Many tributes are paid to the Earl of Jellicoe who died suddenly on Wednesday night after a short illness. The King and Queen have sent a Message of sympathy to Lady Jellicoe. The Admiralty announces that the funeral and burial of the late admiral of the Fleet will take place on Monday next at St. Paul's Cathedral.

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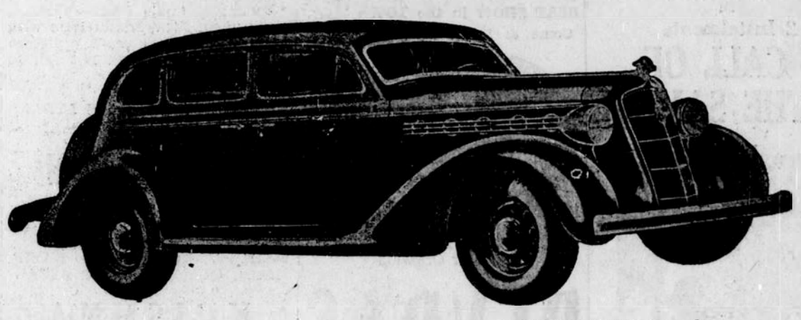

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Safety **Steel Body Throughout.** New Rigid X Double—Drop Frame and Hydraulic Breaks. **No other low priced car has this margin of safety.**

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More beauty than ever before, well-proportioned smart body lines, modern streamlining, roomier interior, wider seats, fine upholstery, tasteful interior appointments, large windows, deluxe accessories, are all to be found in the Chrysler-PLYMOUTH.

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Bombay Chronicle

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SUNDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1935

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4. LITERARY PAGE.	4. ARE GHOSTS REAL?
5 WOMEN'S PAGE.	5. CONCANI LITERATURE
6. CHILDREN'S PAGE.	6. THE ROMANCE OF ABYSSINIA
7. SPORTS PAGE.	7. THE JOURNEY'S END (A Short Story.)
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with
a 3-reeler comedy of
LAUREL & HARDY
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, on 25TH and 26TH Nov.

LAST INSTALMENT OF 12 PARTS
on
27TH, 28TH and 29TH Nov.
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. To-day, to-morrow, on Wed. and Thurs.

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HORSE
CERTAINTY ! !
PUNJAB KA BETA
PUNJAB KA BETA
PUNJAB KA BETA
GREATER THAN HIS SIRE! MIGHTIER THAN HIS MATES!
A HORSE WITH A SUPER
HORSE-SENSE
IN
WADIA BROTHERS' GIANT STRIDE STUNT SENSATION
OF
1935
HIND KESARI
HIND KESARI
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Directed by
HOMI WADIA
YOUNGEST YET THE MOST POPULAR DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN SCREEN
Featuring
THE MIRACLE HORSE
PUNJAB KA BETA
WITH
SARDAR MANSOOR; HUSNBANU; M. MOHMED; JAL KHAMBATA AND THE CHILD-PRODIGY MASTER CHHOTU
Coming Shortly at
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CHARNI ROAD, TRAM JUNCTION

From to-day it enters
12th Triumphant Week
BEST SHOW in the TOWN
Come & Enjoy by seeing your favourite Stars—
SAIGAL
JAMUNA
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NEW THEATRES LTD.'S Master Creation
DEVDAS
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Time: 5-30, 8 & 10-30
Direction:—
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3rd Glorious Week
Mrs. MALINEE SUKHTHANKER Says
"Wonderful and heart-appealing story of an Ideal Hindu Wife with high educative value—A picture every woman should not fail to see—
KANWAL MOVIETONE LTD.'S SOCIAL HIT
PAINTED-SIN
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Starring:
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Talkies Dubash Theatre
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Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
Special Show for
LADIES
NEXT WEDNESDAY—27th
AT 2-30 P.M.

GALA OPENING
of the latest TALKIE CINEMA cool & comfortable
PLAZA
NEXT SATURDAY 30th NOVEMBER
When Sir RIDER HAGGARD'S immortal drama
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will be shown in MOONLIGHT COLOUR
A visit will convince you about COMFORTABLE SEATING ACCOMMODATION cool and ventilating the Theatre in a different way and the joy of seeing a perfect picture in Moonlight Colour, at a very moderate price.
TWO SHOWS DAILY 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday extra show at 4 p.m.
There will be a special morning show every Sunday at 10 a.m.
Admission
Third 4 as.; Second 8 as.; Family Circle 12 as.; First 1 Re.; Balcony Rs. 1-8. All inclusive of Tax Remember Next Saturday,
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SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
Gujarat Film Circuit
Presents—
Mithi Najar
HARSHAD ROY MEHTA'S PRODUCTION
Featuring:
RAMPYARI—MADHAV KALE—SOHANI—GANGA PRASAD—DORAINE—AMRITLAL BRIJMALA and others
Highly Appreciated by the Public
It's an Ideal Social Picture worth seeing with Family.
COME & SEE TO-NIGHT
AT
ROXY TALKIES
New Queen's Road.
Sat., Sun., Tuesday (Amas day) at 2-30 P.M.
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Booking:—GUJARAT FILM CIRCUIT, Dadar, Bombay.

DISPUTE OVER DRINK LABEL

Interim Injunction Granted Against Aerated Waters Manufacturer

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out on behalf of Messrs. Duke and Sons, manufacturers of aerated waters, in their suit against Burjorji Dorabji Motafram.

The plaintiffs asked for an order that an interim injunction be granted by the court to restrain the defendants from advertising manufacturing and selling aerated waters under the name of "Duke Cup" or using the name "Duke" in connection with the aerated waters manufactured by them.

For the last fifty years the plaintiffs were carrying on the business of manfactur ng aerated waters under the name of "Duke" They claimed that they had acquired the exclusive right to the word "Duke" in connection with the business of aerated waters.

"DUKE CUP."

Some time ago, in the "Jame Jamshed" there was an advertisement of a drink called "Duke Cup" which was stated to be an ideal fruit drink to commemorate a royal marriage, v.z., that of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that the defendants who were carrying on business under the name of Premier Soda Factory had deliberately adopted the name "Duke" with the dishonest object of passing off his goods as those of the plaintiffs, and that they were using the name "Duke Cup" on their labels to which the plaintiffs took exception.

The allegations were denied by the defendant.

He stated that in the course of his business of manufacturing and selling aerated waters, he aerated and bottled waters and cordials which were brought to him by his customers for that purpose.

Similarly he had been doing the work of bottling and aerating the cordial in question for one of his customers. The defendant denied that he was in any way concerned with it.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

His lordship granted an interim injunction restraining the defendant from using the name "Duke Cup" or any other word in imitation of the word "Duke" in connection with his business.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, for the defendant.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS' DIRECTOR DEAD

Indentors And Merchants Mourn His Loss

BOMBAY, Friday.

A meeting of Indentors and Merchants of Messrs. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Co., Ltd., Madras, took place to-day at their Representative's office, and passed a resolution of condolence for the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Kenneth Kay, Managing Director of the Mills.

It was resolved to cease their business to-day (the 22nd instant) in his respect. A resolution was also passed to convey sympathy to the deceased's family and send a wire of condolence to the Mills. The deceased was a very influential person among his business circle in India.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST GHATKOPAR ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the members of the local Congress Committee held on Monday night under the presidentship of Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah in the hall of the Rashtriya Kanyashala, it was unanimously resolved to run the ensuing municipal elections on Congress ticket.

A municipal election committee of seven persons was appointed to invite applications for candidature and to select as many candidates as there are sets.

The qualification for a candidate is that he should be a member of the local Congress Committee on the day previous to which an application is made for selection. The last day for submitting applications is November 30. A form of application has been prescribed.

THE EDUCATION TRUST

(continued from page 6)

tical programme. Let us get rid of profound delusions, profound mistakes and profound speeches of the past. It is sufficient to deal with the present and be practical. There is a great need of emerging from being neutral observers and pressing mind and body to the task of giving intensive quality to our effort.

Education Trust

All persons prepared to work for education on the foregoing lines, can combine to form an Education Trust. It would be the purpose and the practice of the Trust to study education, nationally and locally, as a whole. It would study and understand and publish with precision the grievances of our youths with constructive suggestions as to how these can be remedied. It would invite and welcome membership without regard to politics, age, sex or creed. In the department of education, the institution would claim to rank as one of the health services of the Nation. It should have as its fibre, the association of State and voluntary effort. It would be something like the Territorial Army co-operating with the Regular State Forces in the War which the nation has to wage against want of proper education. The best reason for the formation of a Trust would be that it would give an opportunity to men and women to associate themselves with whatever efforts may be made to improve education and fit our young men and women the most valuable of our possessions for life, and to bring beauty and dignity and efficiency and prosperity into their lives. In addition to educating public opinion and studying the needs of modern education, the Trust would hold periodical audits so as to test progress, so as ultimately to build up the finest educational institution that has yet been known to India.

The ideal, I admit, is high. We may never reach it. But that is no reason why one should not strive to reach it. I invite all persons who wish well of the youths of our country and who are willing to co-operate together for the purpose of securing for youths better and more fruitful education, to communicate with the writer, to enable him to convene an early meeting for taking concerted action in the matter.

Grand Gala Premiere TO-DAY
OF
IMPERIAL'S IMMORTAL
PICTURISATION
THE LONG AWAITED EPIC SCREEN EVENT
MATINEE:—Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
DAILY SHOWS:—5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
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AT THE
IMPERIAL CINEMA
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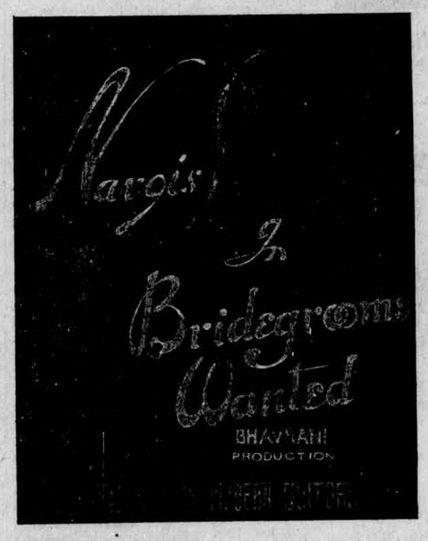
IMPERIAL ROMANCE
of the most poignant tragedy of all times —colourful of the magnificent Mogul days.



TO-NIGHT—This Week !
2nd POPULAR WEEK ! !
The Brilliant and Amusing Fantasy.
A MUSICAL COMEDY EXTRAVAGANZA
"BRIDEGROOMS WANTED"
(Swapna Swayamwar)
Starring: NARGIS
with
Fatty Prasad, Vijay Kumar, Nayampally. Parasher, Shivrani, etc.
The MERRY MONKEY
or Lafanga Langoor
Daily At 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Extra Show at 2-45 p.m.
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

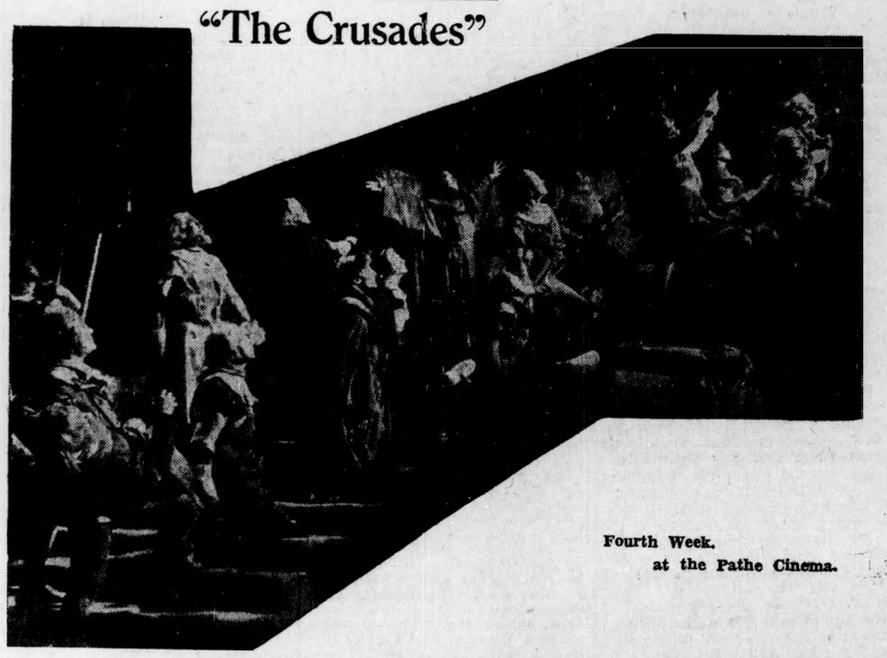
FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

SHAKESPEARE CLASSIC AT THE REGAL—"THE CRUSADES" CONTINUES AT THE PATHE—"IT HAPPENED IN SPAIN" AT THE CAPITOL

Kumari Kajjan in "Rashida" at the Globe.

Kumari Padmavati Shaligram in "Irony of Fate" at the Swastik Talkies.

"The Crusades"



Fourth Week. at the Pathe Cinema.

"It happened in Spain" at the Capitol

Kumari [illegible] in "Devdas" at the Minerva.

SHAKESPEARE CLASSIC AT REGAL

Reinhardt's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

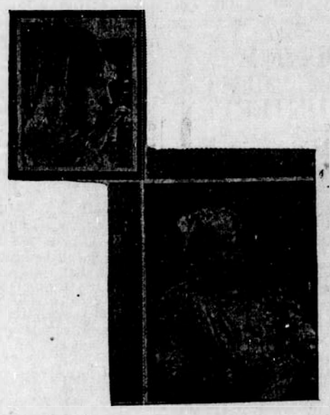
"A Midsummer Night's Dream" is as special and daring for its day and time as were "The Great Train Robbery," "Quo Vadis," and "The Birth of a Nation." It is as magnificently experimental as "Intolerance," although on what appears surer ground. It partakes of the excited zeal that brought sound with "The Jazz Singer" and remade the art. The motion picture, in the person of the Brothers Warner, has brought to bear all that the creative techniques of the drama, the dance, pageantry and music of the world to-day can give, through the services of Dr. Reinhardt, Eric Korngold and Nijinska, superimposed upon the superbly glamouring capacities of the motion picture makers of Hollywood, nonetheless great in that they are familiar to the screen world. Shakespeare for his share has delivered a script, time tried on the stages of three centuries and enriched by both his tradition and its own, and having acquired on the way a score by the illustrious Mendelssohn. The production is also rendered specially significant by reason of its musical components certain to have a considerable share in winning the attention of the new public that it promises to bring to the screen. Of beautiful girls and dance pageantry there is no end, all presented with allure and grace and magic, mostly in the strange affairs of that mad night in the enchanted wood. Special word may well be set down for the performance, outstanding among outstanding performances of the cast, of Mr. Cagney as "Bottom" and young Master Mickey Rooney as "Puck" arch conspirator and, in the Shakespearean manner, a master of ceremonies of sorts. At last a motion picture has been made with sufficient weight to enable the roles to dominate the stars and players of them. Whether Shakespeare did it, or if one should credit, Dr. Reinhardt is immaterial. It has been done—in Hollywood.

Kekibawa in Ranjit's "Noor-e-Watan" at the West-End.

"THE CRUSADES"

At The Pathe Cinema

The rush for accommodation was so great during the third week that the Management of Pathe Cinema have decided to continue "The Crusades" for another week. Those who have not yet seen the picture should make a point of doing so. The story of "Crusades" does not conflict with any ones religious feelings and is so contrived that it keeps both the Muslims and Christians completely engrossed and without any bitterness to each other. All the actors give the best performances of their lives and were specially selected for their parts. The Cricket season being on, it may be noted that C. Aubrey Smith who takes a leading part in "The Crusades" was once a famous English cricketer.



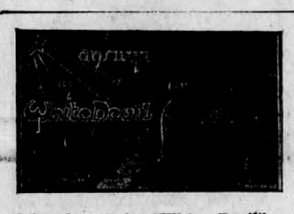
Kumari Sulochana and E. Billimoria in "Anarkali" at the Imperial Cinema.

"IT HAPPENED IN SPAIN"

At The Capitol

One of the most beautiful films it has ever been this reviewer's privilege to see, is inviting your examination at the Capitol Theatre this week. There is everything you want in "It Happened In Spain" a strong story, subtle humour fine acting, haunting music and especially, delightful photography in magnificent settings. If Lubitsch takes honours for gay-hearted musicals and Korda for historical comedy-dramas, then surely Harry D'Abbadie D'Arrast deserves the plumes for inspired use of a country's customs and natural charms. The star of "It Happened In Spain" is Spain herself, rather than a person; but film-goers will be glad to see such firm favourites as Eleaner Boardman, Victor Varconi, Hilds Moreno, Allan Jeayes and May Hallet, in addition to several famous Spanish artistes. The plot is based on Spanish folklore of the 18th century, and tells an engaging story of an attractive wife who exerts her intoxicating wiles on the town officials when her husband is in arrears with rates and tithes. A real "old Spanish custom" and one with a highly diverting climax, risque though it may be. See this film, no matter what you have to miss to get there.

The programme also includes a very interesting topical about "Ethiopia" which no one, in view of the present Italo-Abyssinian conflict, can afford to miss!



Miss Ansari in "White Devil" running for the third week at Super Talkies.

"NUR-E-VATAN"

At The West End

"Nur-e-Vatan" is now entering its eighth week at the West-End. Miss Madhuri, E. Billimoria, Keki Bawa, Ishwarlal and others are included in the cast.

"DEVDAS"

12th Week At Minerva

Reports from the ten cities in every part of India where New Theatres' now famous classic "Devdas" is being shown are unanimous that this brilliant picture is the highest peak of Indian screen achievement. At Lahore it has run several weeks and still packs the house at each show to capacity as it is doing in Bombay in its twelfth week. People everywhere claim to have seen the picture half a dozen, times and look forward to doing so again, which shows that it is a picture of extraordinary merit.

The proof of the pudding, according to the proverb, being in the eating, the claim of "Devdas" must be taken as established beyond doubt or question to be a first class picture—indeed the best yet produced in this country, with "Chandidas" a close and solitary rival.

The acting of course, is perfect. It is so natural and unaffected that it is lifelike and places the stars and cast in a class apart from and above all the rest of their profession. And what adds to its merit is that the natural note is finely preserved in the setting and scenery which is seldom artificial being mostly country side and town, street and hill and dale.

"Devdas" is one of those rare masterpieces of screen art that can run indefinitely and possess inexhaustible appeal for all classes of people, rich, poor, educated and unsophisticated, while its rich lyrical quality and its high moral tone make it the ideal picture for children as well.

A brilliant contribution to the Indian film industry one wonders as one sees it, when shall we have such another?

BEST LIBRARY IN PRESIDENCY

Join Bombay Branch Of Royal Asiatic Society

GOVERNOR ENDORSES JUDGE'S APPEAL

It was on the 26th of November, 1804, that on the invitation of Sir James Mackintosh, 17 prominent men of Bombay met in his bungalow at Parel under his chairmanship formed the Bombay Literary Society, its objects being the investigation and encouragement of Oriental Arts, Science and Literature. It has now become the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with the best library in the Presidency, the 131st anniversary celebration of which was held on Thursday evening under the presidentship of the Governor of Bombay.

On their arrival Lord and Lady Brabourne were received by the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay and President of the Society and shown round the rooms, where many rare works of art and manuscript were kept.

HISTORY OF INSTITUTION.

In his speech, the Hon. Sir John Beaumont traced the history of the institution. In 1830, the Bombay Literary Society was affiliated to the Royal Asiatic Society and came to be known as the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Library at present consisted of more than 100,000 books. The Society got annual grant of Rs. 3,600 from the Bombay Government.

JOIN THE LIBRARY.

In conclusion Sir John appealed to the citizens of Bombay to join the Library in large numbers and swell its finances. Thanks to the ravages of climate and insects of Bombay, a large number of rare and important books required to be badly repaired. It was not enough if the people of Bombay were interested in money-making and cricket. (Laughter). They should also foster learning.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

In the course of his speech, His Excellency said that he was very much interested in old books and manuscripts. He fully endorsed the appeal made by Sir John Beaumont for greater monetary support. At the same time, His Excellency said that he could not help thinking that the Society had not sufficiently "advertised its wares." He was confident that if they did so, more people would become members of the Society.

Mr. P.V. Kane, one of the Vice-Presidents, proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies.

The gathering dispersed after light refreshments.

Sholapur Municipality Starts Hindi Class

The Secretary, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, writes to say that the Municipality of Sholapur having realised the importance of Hindi has opened a Hindi night school for the public of Sholapur. The Municipal School Board of Sholapur is appointing a special Hindi teacher. The credit of this goes to a great extent to the active help given by Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay who has shown a very great interest in spreading Hindi in the town.

There are 45 students in the Municipal night class (including lady students) besides which there are about 250 other students, both girls and boys of 4 different educational institutions learning Hindi from the Municipal Hindi Teacher.

Sholapur is a centre for our Hindi examination since 1933 and till now 104 candidates have appeared from this centre.

RE-HOIST NATIONAL FLAG

Thana Congressman To Move Resolution In Municipal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Nov. 22.

Mr. D. M. Damle, President of the Thana District Congress Committee and Vice-President of the Thana City Municipality, has given notice of two resolutions for a special meeting of the general board fixed for Wednesday next.

The first resolution concerning the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal Building says that in view of the fact that the grounds for discontinuing the hoisting of the National Flag, set forth by the then District Magistrate, no longer exist, the old practice of hoisting the National flag on the Municipal Building be resumed; that the first hoisting ceremony should be celebrated at the hands of Sjt. K. F. Nariman; that he should be given a fitting address of welcome on that occasion, and that the sum of Rs. 50 should be spent for reception and address.

The second resolution wants the use of the vegetable market and its open ground for holding public meetings as before, provided the conveners obtain formal permission from the President or the Chief Officer.

NOT NECESSARY, SAYS COLLECTOR

The National Flag was first hoisted on the Thana Municipal Building on January 26, 1930 by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the then Editor of the "Navakal," in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Thana Municipality. The National Flag continued to be hoisted on important national holidays and on days of the meetings of the General Board, but since February 1932 the practice was stopped under orders from the then Collector, Mr. M. D. Bhat.

Later on September 23, 1932, in reply to the President's request to allow the hoisting of the national flag the District Magistrate wrote: "The order directing you to abstain from hoisting the Congress flag on municipal building, etc., communicated to you on February 24, 1932 expired long ago. Under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ordinance XI of 1932, I have got the power to issue a similar order. I would, however, point out to you again that hoisting of Congress flag on municipal buildings is not necessary and in the present circumstances is likely to disturb the harmony and peace of the town. It is my sincere hope that the Board would not waste any more time over this matter and compel me to interfere."

In connection with the second resolution it may be mentioned here that the Thana municipal authorities had refused permission to hold meetings of condolence to pay tributes to the memories of Sjts. Sen Gupta and Vithalbhai Patel in the vegetable market, with the result that a vigorous propaganda amongst the ratepayers condemning the action of the Municipal President was carried on by several Councillors.

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Conference To Be Held In January

A largely attended meeting of the Municipal Workers was held at Foras Road P. T. Chawls on Friday at 6 p. m. Mr. A. B. Deshpande presiding. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Karnik Nimbkar, Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. Sawant, and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

The wages of the Municipal workers are being reduced, several are being dismissed, many have not received increment for years. This meeting therefore demands that these grievances should be considered at the time of the next budget and the workers should received increment.

This meeting condemns the action of the municipal authorities in dismissing old workers and employing new ones on lower wages in the Municipal Workshop, Drainage and Road Departments and demands that this system should immediately be put an end to.

WORKERS' CO-OP. SOCIETY

This meeting considering the unhappy condition of the Municipal Workers resolves to start a Workers Co-operative Society in order to facilitate obtaining loans at lower rates. It also regrets the Managing Committee to take necessary step in this direction.

This meeting resolves to call a conference of the municipal workers in January, 1936, to consider their grievances and demands.

A young Pathan of Peshawar has been awarded five years' hard labour by the Sessions Judge of Lahore for causing the death of his wife.

PEACEFUL SLEEP FOR SKIN SUFFERERS

Thousands brought to the verge of nervous breakdown by sleepless nights have been saved by the unrivalled healing power of Cuticura treatment.

Wash the affected part night and morning with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. This daily treatment relieves itching and allays inflammation at once. The soothing, healing, antiseptic Cuticura penetrates to the depths of the eruption. It destroys the lurking germs which keep the disease active, it heals the festering sores and steadily establishes a healthy condition of the skin which leads to complete recovery.

Not only does it arrest the maddening itch instantly, but it eradicates the most stubborn Eczema, Pruritus, Psoriasis and other torturing skin diseases. Over fifty years' use has proved the curative power of Cuticura up to the hilt.

ITCHING STOPS INSTANTLY

ERUPTIONS HEAL AND DISAPPEAR

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OINTMENT AND SOAP

Sold by all Chemists & Bazars.

CUTICURA TALCUM specially medicated with balsamic essential oils. Absorbs perspiration, soothes and cools hot inflamed skin, relieves prickly heat.

Dr. P. Astier's Laboratories, Paris (France).

(1) This Tonic contains the essence of kola nut and calein.
It is a heart regulator, and a tonic for nervous diseases and anaemia. It is effective in convalescence.
(2) Kola Astier invigorates the muscles rapidly.
Take Kola Astier in water, milk, wine, Tea or Coffee. It tastes pleasant.
RELIEVES CARDIAC TROUBLE NERVOUS DISORDER, BRAIN FAG, AND GENERAL DEBILITY IN A FEW WEEKS
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SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE

Demand Higher Wages While Manager Enforces "Unwanted" Cut

The workers of the Standard Rubber Works have struck work from Friday the 15th instant, owing to reduction in their wages. Yesterday all machine men working in the factory joined the strikers who are demanding 25 per cent. increment in their wages. The Pump Shoe Department, will also be out with a demand of 25 per cent. increment in their wages.

On Tuesday evening a mass meeting of all workers of the factory was held on the Maidan opposite the Atlas Mill situated at Reay Road under the presidency of Mr. G. L. Kandalker. Mr. Kandalker made an impressive speech and told the workers to stand by their demands until all their grievances were fully redressed.

Mr. Gharat of the G. K. U. explained how the workers were forced to come out on strike owing to the unwanted cut in their already low wages. He referred to the patience of the workers and said that he was surprised to see how he workers could support themselves by receiving Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month for all these days.

Workers' Troubles

Mr. Hassanalli Mahomedalli, a worker, narrated the worker's troubles. He said the management wanted to extract more work from them and pay them less. They wanted wages for their bare living. How could this maintain themselves on Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 only after accepting the cut?

Mr. Pinto then spoke and explained to the workers the necessity of conducting the strike to successful termination.

Dr. Gavande, the Secretary of the Union said the workers would never go back to work unless they got a reasonable increment in their wages. Not only that they never accept cut in their wages but now they want 25 per cent. increment in their former wages.

PARAMOUNT POWER MUST INTERVENE

Punjab M.L.C.'s To A. G. G. On Loharu State Affairs

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

Mrs. Lekhwati Jain, M.L.C., in course of a statement on the situation in Loharu State, says that she herself went to Bhiwani on 10th November last and heard the heart rendering tales of the woes and the miseries of the people of Loharu within whose boundaries no outsider was allowed to enter.

She appeals to the Agent to the Governor-General and his Secretary, Maj. Gillan, to realise the seriousness of the situation and come to the rescue of the poor people of the State of Loharu.

She points out that things have come to such a pass that nothing but the intervention of the paramount powers and save the people of Loharu.—United Press.

JUDGMENT IN TALUKDAR MURDER CASE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Eight male members of a single family of milkmen at Dhakur (Tipperah district) have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging between two and seven years in connection with the death of Jatindra Datta, talukdar and money-lender in the same village. The only male member of the family to escape imprisonment is a youth of five.

It was alleged that culmination of a long standing feud between the accused and Datta was reached when nine members of the family assaulted Datta with lathis, threw him into a tank where he was kept under water by prods from three pronged spears until he succumbed. The incident took place in the presence of Datta's mother.

One member of the family died from injuries received during the fight between Datta and his assailants.—A. P.

Meston For Bombay

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Lord Meston who came to India recently in connection with an enquiry now going on about certain aspects of operations of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation of which he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, left this afternoon for Bombay.—United Press.

Industrial Home For Patan

BARODA (By Mail.)

An offer of Rs. 50,000 to start an Industrial Home at Patan on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Maharaja has been made by the Kotawala family of Patan. Arrangements to start an industrial home have already been taken in hand.—A. P.

DECLINE IN RAYON YARN PRICES

No Demand From Consuming Centres

Bombay, Nov 20

The important event during the week has been the enforcement of economic sanctions against Italy from Monday, the 18th instant, the details of which have been published by the Government of India and the effect of this action on the Indian Trade and Commerce has been widely discussed amongst the trade circles since that time. It is difficult to forecast the actual effect of this step taken by the League of Nations on the trade and commerce of India but it is presumed that this is likely to unsettle the Indian markets in particular commodities with which Italy has been connected. So far as the yarns are concerned, the most important commodity that is imported from Italy on a large scale, is the Art Silk Yarn and according to Government communique issued on Monday night no Art Silk Yarns will be allowed to land in British India on and from the 18th December 1935. So far there has been absolutely no change in the prices of Art Silk Yarns probably due to heavy stocks and the large arrivals from Japan and a very limited demand from the consuming centres on account of the keen competition which the hand loom weavers have to face from the Japanese Art Silk Fabre. It is however, believed that as soon as some of these stocks go into consumption, a shortage will naturally be felt and confidence will be revived and prices will show improvement. As regards cotton yarns, there has been no change to report in our market and in spite of steady cotton prices, there has been no improvement in demand from the consuming centres. On the whole, the future tendency is yet uncertain and will much more depend upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no improvement in demand in this class of yarns owing to comparatively much higher prices received from Manchester.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

There has been some slight decline in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the week in sympathy with the reaction in cotton, but the turnover continues to remain very limited. During the week some business has been done in 32s Chinese Grey Yarn to the extent of about 500 bales for November/December/January shipments on the basis of about Rs. 0-7-0 to Rs. 0-7-6 per lb. C.I.F. Bombay, a price at which the Indian Mills can hardly produce this count. Further offers are on cables and it is very likely that owing to its cheap and attractive price, further business may be arranged. Sampin has been fluctuating along with cotton whereas Exchange has remained easier.

ART SILK YARNS

Prices of Italrayon Yarns remain unchanged during the week. Sales of these yarns have been falling off considerably owing to comparatively much cheaper prices of Japanese Yarns. During the week, for the first time, a consignment of fully delustred yarns has arrived from Japan and the dealers have been awaiting full report from the consuming districts regarding the suitability of these yarns as compared with Italian and other Continental qualities. The prices of Japanese fully delustred yarns are much cheaper compared with the Italian qualities and if approved by the consumers, the Japanese qualities are likely to command satisfactory sales. In case of Japanese yarns, prices have declined further to the extent of 1/4 anna per lb. during the week on account of lack of confidence amongst dealers and also due to further arrivals from Japan. It is reported that there has been some further decline in the selling limit of the Japanese Spinners but nothing definite is yet ascertained regarding the actual quotations of the Spinners. Dealers have also been eagerly watching the effect of economic sanctions against Italy on the Art Silk Yarn market. It is believed in some circles that as the Italian yarns will not be allowed to land on and from the 18th December 1935, the market will undoubtedly feel the scarcities of these yarns and gradual improvement in prices of Art Silk Yarns is bound to come. On the whole, at present, the market is unsettled and the future tendency is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

There has been no improvement in demand in this class of yarns in spite of very steady cotton prices and in spite of some of the Mills quoting firmer rates. No important sales by the Local Mills during the week have been possible. Dealers, however, have been trying their utmost to liquidate their holdings but the absence of any improvement in offtake has been the constant source of anxiety to them. The undertone is fairly steady but the tendency remains uncertain.

RISE IN WHEAT

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—

WHEAT.

The market rose sharply on reports of high temperatures in the Argentine and fears of crop damage. The statistical position is undoubtedly stronger as excluding Russia, the present world's crops are tenatively estimated at 3,430 million bushels against 3,459 million last season, whilst according to the U.S.A. Agricultural Department, the world's carryover at the beginning of this season was 800 million bushels against 1,100 million a year ago. They estimate that the present carry-over will be reduced to 400 to 500 million bushels at the end of this season. In view however of the uncertainty over the Canadian Grain Board's policy, the increased Australian crop estimates and prospects of a larger U.S.A. Winter acreage, we prefer realising profits on further advances in Liverpool, with a view to replacing on good setbacks.

RUBBER.

After early weakness; the market recovered on rumours of a settlement of the Netherland's quota demands at the expense of other signatories.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

S.S. British Lord, Capt. J P Cunningham, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co; from Abadan.

S.S. Conte Rosso, Capt. M. Verbas, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co. from Shanghai via Colombo.

S.S. Gambhira, Capt. H. S. Graham, Agents M M & Co., from Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Mantai Maru, Capt. N Maruyama, Agents O S Kaisha from Karachi.

S.S. Biyo Maru, Capt. J. Yoshida Agents M K Kaisha, from Saigon via Cochin.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Nov. 22.

S.S. Rahmani, Capt. Constantin, Agents Madhavlal & Co. Ltd., for Calcutta.

S.S. Birk, E. Ellingson, Scindia Steam N. Co. for Moulmein.

S.S. Mirzapore, Capt. W. L. Pocock, Agents M M & Co. for Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Strathmore, Capt. F. Suddell Agents M M & Co., for London via Aden.

LOADING

Bombay, Nov. 22.

S.S. Muroran Maru for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Kioto for Karachi via Coast Ports

S.S. Bankura for Calcutta via Coast Ports via Colombo.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN SOUTHEAST MADRAS

There has been local rain in the Southeast of Madras, while a few falls occurred in Malabar and Pegu. Elsewhere the weather continues to be dry.

Negapatam had 8 inches of rain, Diamond Island 4, and Cuddalore 1.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue locally in Southeast Madras, and will extend in Malabar and Mysore.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-11-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.6 degrees (2.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 90.6 degrees (2.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.6 degrees (0.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 12 6miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-11-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

December 73 1/8d.
March 70 1/8d.
May 70 1/8d.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 22

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/3/7 1/2; highest Rs. 7/3/10 1/2; lowest 7/3/1 1/2; closing Rs. 7/3/3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/5/6; Highest Rs. 7/6/1 1/2; lowest Rs. 7/5/1 1/2; closing Rs. 7/5/4 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/5; Lowest Rs. 3/4/4 1/2; closing Rs. 3/4/6

DIABETES SUFFERERS!

Here is Proof for You

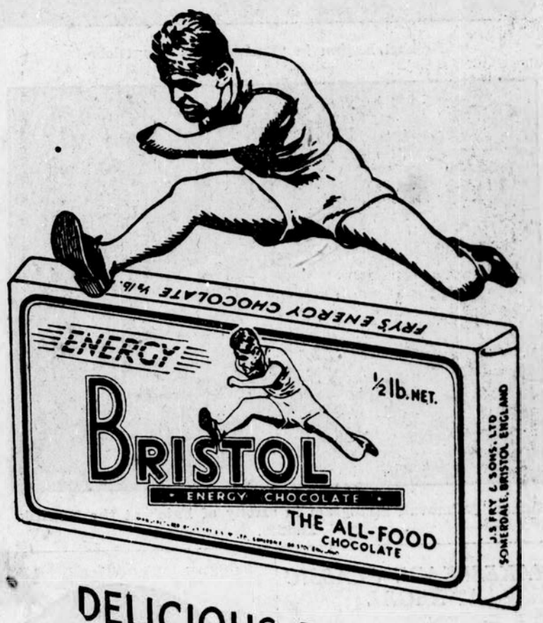
Miss BANOO F. POACHA and Mr. N H. GUZDER, Bombay write:—

"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, Specialist in DIABETES, cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, who is aged about 55, who was suffering from DIABETES for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent, as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D., of Bombay. After the treatment it was found at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory—"Sugar NIL." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier. We wish him good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

Consult without delay.

Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, Diabetes Specialist, at Dahanukar Bldg., 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Consultation Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

NEW ENERGY CHOCOLATE



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4 oz. 6 ANNAS
6 oz. 9 ANNAS
8 oz. 12 ANNAS

Also CREAMY MILK and FINE VANILLA

Successful Treatments for All Complicated Diseases

Thousands have been successfully treated at the Ajmal Pharmacy. (Delhi Dawakhana), established for many years, and reputed all over India for several positively efficacious patent medicines. Of these, the tonic NISHAT is most famed and HAS NO EQUAL. The Ajmal Pharmacy is staffed by capable, certified and experienced Hakims and consultation is absolutely free, while the

TREATMENT IS MODERATELY PRICED

If you are suffering from any complicated disease, consult at once Hakim Fazle Rahim (the most celebrated pupil of the late world-renowned Hakim Ajmal Khan), Head Examiner of the Tibbiya College, Delhi. He has 50 years experience in the diagnosis of everykind of disease and in medicine and can claim to effect permanent relief of the most chronic and complicated diseases.

DO NOT ALLOW COMPLICATIONS TO ARISE—

CONSULT NOW FREE—9 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

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Empire Building, Hornby Road, - BOMBAY.

Trade And Finance

Plethora Of Short Term Funds

SECURITIES RULE EASY

Declining Tendency In Shares

GOLD AND SILVER DULL

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Nov. 22.

MONEY.

The plethora of short term funds continues in the money market, inter-bank call loans being available at 1/4 per cent. Even loans against silver have been placed at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent, since trade demand otherwise is negligible. There were again large tenders for this weeks Treasury Bills amounting to Rs. 3.70 crores of which Rs. 2 crores were allotted at a slightly higher rate than last week viz. Rs. 1-0-1 per cent. Although there are no maturities till 5th December, the amounts falling due during the month aggregate the large figure of Rs. 16.65 crores. These funds ought to prove useful to the market, coming as they do on the eve of the export season. Time deposit rates are unchanged 3 months being quoted at 1 per cent and 6 months at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ending 15th November 1935 shows an increase of Rs. 2.78 lacs in the total notes issued against a corresponding increase of Rs. 2.32 lacs in Rupee Coin. Notes in circulation have diminished by Rs. 68.24 lacs while those held in the Banking Department have risen by Rs. 71.02 lacs. The item of Sterling securities remains unchanged whereas Rupee Securities have slightly increased by Rs. 0.46 lacs. Government Deposits are up by Rs. 45.47 lacs. Banks' Deposits have decreased by Rs. 138.37 lacs. Balances held abroad are down by Rs. 164.72 lacs. Both the items of Loans and Advances to the Government and Investments remain unchanged. Other assets have improved by Rs. 4.91 lacs. The Bank rate is unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India statement as of November 15,1935 shows a decline of Rs. 42.57 lacs in the total cash balance of the bank, now standing at Rs. 19.28 crores. Total Securities have appreciated by Rs. 135.61 lacs. Loans, Cash Credits and Overdrafts and Bills discounted have all decreased by Rs. 1.07 lacs, Rs. 82-89 lacs and Rs. 33.36 lacs respectively. Deposits on all accounts recorded a decrease of Rs. 28.97 lacs during the week.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The factors operating last week making for steady Giltedged were present even this week, but prices after being firmer receded somewhat on profit-taking. The interminable loans specially were marked down. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper declining from Rs. 93/12 the highest recorded to Rs. 95/6 at the close, while 3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Stocks receded from £97 3/4 to £97. Other scrips in the local market were well maintained, but the turnover this week was comparatively small. 3 per cent 1941 bonds kept steady at Rs. 103-2. 3 per cent 1951-54 New Loan improved and closed at Rs. 100/2. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan after slightly improving to Rs. 104-10 declined and closed at Rs. 104/7. 4 per cent 1943 loan kept steady at Rs. 108. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan after touching Rs. 111 eased off to Rs. 110/1. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan changed hands at Rs. 115/4; 5 per cent 1939-44 loan at Rs. 109-6 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 110-10. 5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax free) loan after advancing to Rs. 119/10 finished at Rs. 119/3. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was quoted at Rs. 108/13.

EXCHANGE.

The quotation of Sterling Exchange was unchanged from last week, the tone remaining quite steady throughout with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6 3/32d and buyers at 1s. 6 1/8d. Gold which has been the main source of strength was placed in comparatively small lots, but demand for remittances was also limited. Merchandise export bills were placed in moderate lots. Government received only £75 000 tenders for sterling at 1s. 6 1/8d. which were accepted in full.

This was yet another dull week in the foreign exchange market in London, movements being confined within a very narrow range, except for forward francs which were somewhat easier owing to speculative sales. The New York/London cross rate moved between dol 4.93 5/16 and dol 4.91 3/4, and the Paris/London cross rate between 74.96 and 74.68 francs. The Bank of England acquired further amounts of gold, aggregating £760,000 worth. The Belga and the Italian Lira fluctuated between 29.11 1/2 and 29.15 and 60.81 and 60.56 respectively. The Guilder moved between 7.30 3/4 and 7.24 1/4.

GOLD.

The week under report was uninteresting in the gold market, movements being confined within the small range of 1 anna, the highest price of ready being Rs. 34-15-6 per tola and the lowest Rs. 34-14-6. Early in the week business with banks was almost at standstill owing to their demand of 5 per cent margin on all gold delivered to them against contracts entered into from the 18th inst. the dealers being unwilling to transact business on new terms. The Banks, however, decided the following day to postpone the operation of the new rule regarding margin to the 5th of December with a view to negotiate with the dealers and come to an amicable settlement in the interim.

It may be pointed out here that the need for such a demand from the banks would not arise, if His Majesty's Mint where all gold bars delivered to the banks are melted and assayed, would issue the assay certificates within a reasonable time, say 24 to 48 hours, as is done by the Mints and Refineries in London and on the Continent. If this could be done it would obviate completely the need for this new rule. Rather than introduce this rule, the Associated Exchange Banks and also the Bombay Bullion Exchange should urge upon the Government of India the necessity of an immediate issue of Assay certificates for all gold bars melted and assayed at His Majesty's Mints in India. As at present it takes invariably more than 6 or 7 days before assay certificates are made available by the Mint.

The arrivals from upcountry are small at 10,000 to 12,000 tolas daily, and stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lac tolas. The offtake is about 2,000 tolas a day. The price of the metal in London after improving to 141/6 1/2d on Wednesday from 141/4 1/2d. declined and closed at 141/5d. The price of Sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 22-2-6 for ready and Rs. 22-2-9 for forward. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Cathay" amounted to Rs 104.15 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 34-15-6 and Rs. 34-14-6 for ready, Rs. 34-15-3 and Rs. 34-14-3 for 11th December settlement and Rs. 34-15-3 and Rs. 34-14 for 9th January settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs 23,807 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The recent monetary reforms in China and the prohibition of silver exports from Hongkong failed to have any effect on silver prices in London where ready was unchanged at 29 5/16d throughout on American support, while 2 months forward rate remained 1/4 to 5/16d under spot. In the local market in the absence of any encouragement from outside centres, there was considerable liquidation by tired holders for the current settlement and prices gave way under selling pressure. The quotation for ready dropped from Rs. 66-5-0 to Rs. 65-7-0, but the tone was a little steadier at the fall. So long as there is no change for the better in the American buying price and stocks remain what they are in the local market, viz. 35,000 bars, little improvement may be expected in the local market quotations, The Shanghai dollar moved between 1/2 7/16d and 1/2 3/8d. Arrivals are negligible, and the offtake is no more than 10 bars a day. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 66-3-0 and Rs. 65-7 for ready, Rs. 66-3 and Rs. 65-9 for 16th December settlement and Rs. 66-6 and Rs. 65-14 for 13th January settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 61,049 in coin.

SHARES.

The tone of the Stock Exchange was somewhat subdued during the early part, prices declining alround on profit-taking. At the lower levels however, buyers appeared causing prices to move up to almost the opening levels in many cases. In the Cement group of shares there was a fresh orgy of buying on reports that rumours regarding delay in the formation of the merger Company were unfounded and prices of all scrips advanced. Indian Cement improving from Rs. 439/6 to Rs. 455/10. Shahabads from Rs. 473-12 to Rs. 483-12; Katni Defds. from Rs. 1,850 to Rs. 2,010 and United from Rs. 113-4 to Rs. 120-8. It may be pointed out that prices of cement shares inspite of the rise are still under the highest touched recently. Indian Cements at Rs. 487/8, Shahabad at Rs. 528/12, United Cements at Rs. 128/8 and Katni Defds. at Rs. 2300. Steel shares were still prominent and after an early set-back on profit-taking improved at the close, Ordinaries from Rs. 147-12 to Rs. 15 and Defds. from 578-12 to Rs. 598-12. Here too the prices are well under the highest of the year despite no change in the intrinsic position of the industry. The Hydro Electric group of shares moved partly in sympathy with the Gilt-edged, Tata Powers ranging between Rs. 1,557-4-0 and Rs. 1,528-12 and Andhra Valleys between Rs. 1,645 and Rs. 1,632-8-0. Among miscellaneous shares Bombay Burmas after being depressed to Rs. 393-12 in sympathy with the rest, closed firm at Rs. 415. Belapur Sugars maintained the level of Rs. 342-8-0 to Rs. 345 throughout. The shares of Industrial Investment Trust company changed hands at Rs. 50-8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 224 1/2; Highest 225 3/4; Lowest 224 1/2; Closing 225 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 207; Highest 208; Lowest 207; Closing 208

Oomra March Op. 203 1/2; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 204 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 155 1/4; Highest 155 3/4; Lowest 155 1/4; Closing 155 3/4

Bengal March Op. 154 1/4; Highest 154 1/2; Lowest 153 3/4; Closing 153 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 20

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th November	11,603
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	224,250
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	145,692
Increase	78,558

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 15th November 1935.

(i) Demand liabilities in India	126,46,98,000
(ii) Time liabilities in India	97,17,60,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,38,55,000
(b) Rupees	62,98,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	27,40,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	31,51,69,000
(v) Advances in India	80,69,87,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,84,08,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Nov 21

	This week. £
Total Bullion	198,100,000
Public Deposits	21,600,000
(a) Other Deposits	127,400,000
Government Securities	83,600,000
(b) Other Securities	24,100,000
Notes and Coins	59,300,000
Notes in Circulation	398,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	39.69 p. c.
(a) Other Deposits, include Bankers	90,900,000
(b) Other Securities, include Discount and Advances	9,700,000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov 22.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-0.
S. S. Japra Rs. 3-15-0.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 4-0-3.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 4-4-6.
Kesar Rs. 14-7-0.
Saraa Rs 14-4-0.
Java Spot 4.20.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 21.

December 2.42—02
March 2.20
May 2.24
July 2.28

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,449
Linseed	1,799
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22
Gingellyseed	1,126
Groundnuts	8,574
Castorseed	672
Rice	24,601
Myrabollams	881
Cottonseed	3,776
Gram	1,487
Joowar	2,138
Barley	640
Bajree	5,169
	Tons
Coal	2,556

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	17
American Tel. and Tel.	152
Western Union Telg.	75 1/4
New York Central	26 1/4
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Great North Pfd.	32
United States Steel	49 3/4
American Smelting	63
Int. Nickel of Canada	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	25
International Harvester	64
General Motor	58
Kelvinators	15
Socony	12 3/4
National Dairy	19
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	32 1/2

Market steadier. Copper stocks in favour. International Harvester has declared dividend of 30 cents Ex dividend on 19th December. Operation capacity of U. S. Steel 43 per cent. Brokers loans for the week 1 million dollar up.

Total Business 3 1/4 million.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Cotton yearly	20 4 0
Cotton monthly	8 0 0
Silver Magsar	0 15 0
Silver Posh	1 14 0
Gold Magsar	0 4 0
Gold Posh	0 7 6
Linseed May	0 8 6
Wheat January	0 3 0
Wheat May	0 6 0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
December 142 January 149 March 151 May 158 July 159 at Cross rate 4.93 1/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 238—Liverpool May 1936 6.42 Rs. 51 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 228—New York May 11.62 Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/16.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 21.

December 0.99 1/4c.
May 0.98 5/8c.
July 0.91 5/8c.

INDIAN DOCTOR RECORDS 'MAGICAL' ASTHMA CURE!

Inside
Sheikhupura Gate,
Gujranwala (P.B.),
India.

I have great pleasure in informing you that my sister had been suffering from Bronchial Asthma Ch: Bronchitis and Hay Fever for about fifteen years and well-known remedies from some reputed physicians were tried, but none successfully cured her. It is only **Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure** that successfully cured her.

Therefore I strongly recommend to those who are suffering with the disease. You can take my letter and can use it where you like.

Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure has got MAGICIAN'S POWER to cure all sorts of Asthma with remarkable success.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd. Dr. CHAMAN LALL PUNANG,
L.M.S.H. (Homeo.), Physician & Surgeon (Homeo.), Licentiate Medical Practitioner, Punjab, (Homeo.), Medical College.
Lahore (Punjab).
Gujranwala (Ph.) India.
Dated 27-6-34.

Among the thousands of testimonials received are letters from the following:—

ARMY GENERALS
FIELD OFFICERS
TITLED PERSONS
DOCTORS & PHYSICIANS
Every walk of life represented.

THE ROYAL PHYSICIAN
Who endorsed
Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure
A NEW LIFE FOR ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS SUFFERERS.

The peace of mind brought about by the relief obtained through **Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure** means a new life for the Asthma and Bronchitis sufferer.

With the lessening of the frequency and severity of the Asthma attacks, Bronchitis coughing and poisonous Catarrh, the sufferer gains in general health and strength. The general appearance shows this. The face becomes less haggard and worn. The appetite improves, the worn and thin gain in weight. The energies also increase and the spirits rise.

A Book You Need is FREE.

Don't resign yourself to Asthma, Bronchitis, or Catarrh that is curable. Read and judge for yourself the public evidence of the success of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure by sending at once for Dr. Hair's World-famous Book. There is no obligation whatever.

Address your application to:—
DR. HAIR'S Indian Depot.
Dept. B.C.
P.O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

52 Page Book Sent Post Free

for BRONCHITIS, CATARRH & HAY FEVER

Obtainable at all Stores, or direct from above address.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

(Noted for the pleasant and healthy relaxation that they provide).

ROUND T.M.M.T.S. "DUFFERIN".

S.L. "GANGA" will leave Apollo Bunder on Sunday 24th instant at 6-15 p.m. and return at 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person 0-12-0.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

Music: Drinks & Light Refreshments at Tariff Rates.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

New Remedy Checks Colds In Two Ways at One Time

Remarkable Ointment Famous in 70 Countries Acts Through the Skin and Also Releases Medicated Vapours Which You Inhale

Rubbed on Throat and Chest at Bedtime, It Ends Most Colds in a Single Night

AVOIDS "DOSING" CHILDREN

From now on, you can end your colds more quickly than ever before! For a new kind of cold remedy has come to this country. It is Vicks VapoRub, a powerful vaporising ointment that you simply rub on your throat and chest at bedtime.

This remedy, although new here, was discovered more than thirty years ago. Today it is the preferred treatment for colds in 70 different countries throughout the world. It is so popular that more than 26 million jars are used every year.

Famous Double-Action

Unlike internal medicines, which cannot reach the air-passages directly, VapoRub brings relief right to the spot where the cold is—in 2 ways at the same time.

1. Penetrates. Almost before you finish rubbing, you feel a pleasant, comforting "glow" on your chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin, like an old-fashioned poultice, "drawing out" the tightness and pain.

2. Vaporises. At the same time, the natural warmth of the body releases VapoRub's medicinal ingredients (menthol, camphor, eucalyptus, thyme, turpentine, and other time-tested cold remedies) in the form of vapours. You breathe in these healing vapours direct to the nose, throat and lungs. They soothe the irritation, clear the air-passages, and let you breathe freely again.

As you breathe easily, you relax comfortably and soon drop off to restful sleep. And while you sleep, VapoRub's powerful two-way action goes on for hours. By morning, the worst of the cold is over.

Ideal for Children

Mothers of young children, especially, like VapoRub because it avoids internal "dosing." Such "dosing" often upsets a child's stomach at the very time he needs all his strength to fight the cold. VapoRub can be used freely, even on the youngest child.

FOR A FREE SAMPLE – Send this ad, your name and address, and ½ anna for postage to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay. Or you can get VapoRub at all good chemists and bazaars. (107) B

"Just Rub It On"

VICKS VAPORUB

WARNING

Beware of Imitations of Godrej Toilet Soaps

As a Bombay firm had recently placed their Turkish Bath Soap on the market bearing the name Godrej and as there was a likelihood of this soap being passed off as the famous GODREJ'S INDIAN MADE VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP, we were obliged to file a suit in the Bombay High Court in order to restrain the said firm from making use of the name Godrej.

A decree has been obtained from the High Court whereby the defendant, has agreed to drop the name GODREJ.

We are therefore hereby drawing the attention of the public to this fact so that they might not be misguided into buying soaps other than the original GODREJ'S VEGETABLE TOILET SOAPS.

GODREJ has in the past filed many suits against imitators of his soaps in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Delhi, etc., in order to prevent the public being deceived by imitators.

Some of these imitators have absconded to avoid execution of decrees passed against them and under obscure names and addresses are still manufacturing soaps in close imitation of Godrej Soaps. As these soaps are of a low quality and are likely to injure the skin it is in the interest of the public to beware of them.

All Godrej's Toilet Soaps are free from animal fat while some of the imitations contain animal fat.

ALL SOAPS MANUFACTURED BY GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED HAVE THE TRADE MOnly Post Held By Indians

Factory: GODREJ SOAPS LTD.,
DeLisle Road, BOMBAY.

Sole Selling Agents:
NADIRSHAW. PRINTER & CO., 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

New York Cotton Active And Strong

Census Ginning Report Bullish

U. S. Government To Alleviate Tight Position

EXPECTATIONS OF LIGHT DELIVERY NOTICES

The New York cotton futures market registered a rise of about 40 points on bullish census ginning report issued on Thursday.

December cotton is apparently in strong technical position reflecting the high spot basis in the South. It is believed that the U. S. Government will alleviate tight situation in near months and there will be few tenders.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

On Thursday the New York Cotton futures market was active and strong on active buying, stimulated by favourable spot markets and census ginning report being bullish. The total amount ginned upto 13th November was 8,437,000 bales 7,750,000 bales in the last report and 8,637,000 bales this time last season. It is now believed that the ginning figure indicates a crop under 11 million bales and the next Bureau report will in all probability a bullish one.

Basis in the South continue firm and Spot situation is tight. Near months are carrying substantial premiums and the U. S. Government will relax the situation by selling a portion of the Pool Cotton. However, it remains to be seen whether such sales will be made and there will be few tenders against December delivery. The market is healthy and the statistical situation is firm indicating higher prices. So far there is no announcement regarding the extension of 12 cent loan and change in the crop control by increasing acreage next season. There is too much of speculation at the moment about the future attitude of the Government, but with our lights. We believe short sales dangerous and prefer purchases only good declines.

Apart from European political complications there is steady improvement in the World Trade. The depression is over and now there seems more confidence. There is a tendency to increase consumption of raw materials and supplies are drying up.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 5 points with March 11.76. There was active buying after the release of the ginning report and prices recorded further rapid improvement of 11 points and March was quoted 11.87 which was the highest level for the day reacted during the second hour of the session. Later on the rise was checked by realising and hedge selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Near months were firm but distant deliveries were comparatively quiet. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points higher at 12.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 12.42c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but the market opened very steady at a rise of 2 points with March 6.45. There was local support with strength of Alexandria and light hedgings were well absorbed. Later on prices advanced in response to firm New York and Egyptian advices. There was good trade calling of near positions. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a rise of 8 points for near months but distant deliveries gained only 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.77d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 2 points. At the close January was quoted 5.80. March 5.72 and May 5.67.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was active demand in this section, which in the absence of any selling resulted in a sharp rise. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 21 to 15 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 9.91d. Uppers futures were also firm and closed at a rise of 13 points for near months but distant options gained only 2 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 7.66d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Another upward drive was the order of the day on the Alexandria market. There was robust demand which caused further big rise. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 42 to 34 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 18 to 14 points. At the close Sakel November was quoted 17.96 and Asmouni December was 13.51.

POOL COTTON.

The above report coupled with the strength of Wall Street and wheat caused a further advance, state Messrs. Stern.

The ginning figures are still relatively very small and point to a further reduction in the next Government crop estimate on the 9th December.

With the possibility of a squeeze, A. A. A. officials are watching the December futures contract closely with a view to possible action to relieve the situation as it is believed the long interest is planning to hold on in face of the very tight spot position.

Government could relieve the squeeze by re-opening sales of about 500.000 bales of Pool spot cotton but is at present undecided owing to the fear of an outcry on the part of legislators. Pending their decision, Oscar Johnston has made a statement that the Pool cotton would not be sold without a week's notice. Officials believe that these 500,000 bales could be sold without lowering the basis at all.

We consider the situation generally warrants higher prices and think advantage should be taken of any temporary setbacks to effect purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

N. Y. March Highest 11.87 plus .16 (11-30 a.m.); Lowest 11.76 plus .05 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool March Highest 6.50 plus .07; Lowest 6.44 plus .01.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

Advance checked by realising and pool liquidating January. Feeling that tight spot situation may be relieved by sale of pool spot cotton. Small business in dry goods. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future. New York Copper December 7.89. New York cotton-seed oil March 10.80.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York cable:—

Intimation that American Government will alleviate tight situation in near months. New crop appears to be relatively cheap at present discounts.

Messrs. Reiss Bros., Liverpool cable:—

Ginned 8,437.000 pointing crop under eleven expect further advance.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Market is inclined to respond more quickly to "bullish" than to "bearish" news. There is no disposition to sell short. Demand principally for near positions, distants being neglected. The light ginning figures favour the idea of a small crop.

New York: Market strong owing to bullish Government Ginning Report. Good buying by trade Spot basis continues high Cotton goods market—active and firm.

New York: Advance on trade buying December against light hedging and unexpectedly light Ginning Report. Commission Houses selling January.

New York: Ginnings Report bullish. Contracts appear scarce Offerings being limited. General business is improving. Europe is buying. Think market may advance somewhat further before meeting aggressive selling. Delivery notices expected to be light.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, November 21

December	12.02+10
January	11.89+07
March	11.79+08
May	11.62+06
July	11 51+07
October	11.21+09
Middling Spot	12.45+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, November 21

December	12 00+04
January	11.85+08
March	11.77+07
Middling Spot	12.42+02

NEW YORK

New York, November 21

New York 10-55 A.M.—

December	12.05
January	11.93
March	11.84

New York Noon Call—

December	12.01
January	....
March	11.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, November 21

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S. ports	68,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's exports to the continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, November 21

November	6.60+08
December	6.53+08
January	6.53+08
February	6.51+07
March	6.49+06
April	6.46+05
May	6.44+05
June	6.41+04
July	6.39+04
August	6.32+04
September	6.24+03
October	6.17+02
November	6.12+01
Middling Spot	6.77+04

To-day's 10-12. A M Quotations

January	6.48
March	6.45

LONDON RUBBER.

London, November 21

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6.5/16 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 22.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov May

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 7/8

Banks selling T T 269 7/8

Banks buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 563

Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/8

Banks buying T T 76 3/4

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 99 1/4

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 81 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE

New York/London 4.93 1/8 21st inst.

Hongkong/London 1/5 3/4 22nd inst.

Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 22nd inst.

Japan/London 1/1 15/16 22nd inst.

London/Paris 74.96 21st inst.

London/Belgium 29.15 21st inst.

London/Switzerland 15.23 1/2 21st inst.

London/Italy 60.62 21st inst.

London/Berlin 12.26 21st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 21st inst.

London/New York 4.93 5/16 21st inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.30 5/4 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-1-4 1/2 20th inst. £7-1-5 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 20th inst. 29 5/16 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 29 20th inst. 29 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 20th inst. 65 5/8 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 20th inst. 5/8 per cent 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 20th inst. 3/4 per cent 21st inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London November 21

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	71
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	86-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	87
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	85-1/4
Conversion Loan 2-1/2 per cent. 1944	107-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	105-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	117
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lonco Reg.	101
National Bank of India	43
P. & O. Bank	10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Rise in the Bank rate in France and a decline of 1/2d. in the price of gold to £7-1-5 resulted in a steady decline in gold market to-day on increased offerings. The undertone of the market was easy. The silver market was dull and featureless with limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three only Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 9 0
Magsar delivery	65 10 0
Posh delivery	65 13 6
Ready gold	34 13 9
Magsar delivery	34 13 6
Posh delivery	34 13 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal. Nov. 21.

November	65.80—20
December	65.70
March	65.70—17

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Ginning Report

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The total quantity of American cotton ginned upto 13th November is 8,437,000 bales against 7,750,000 bales in the previous report and 8,637,000 bales at this time last year. Comparative figures are as under:—

Year	Bales.
1935	8,437,000
1934	8,637,000
1933	11,251,000
1932	10,534,000
1931	14,203,000
1930	11,962,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 21

F. G. F. AKELLARIDIS

November 1936	9.50
January 1936	9.10
March 1936	8.91
May 1936	8.79
July 1936	8.67
October 1936	8.56
November 1936	8.42
F. G. F. Spot	9.91

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 21

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.05
Fine (Good Staple)	6.20
Superfine Good Staple	6.35
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	6.03
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	6.18
Choice (No 1 Staple)	6.33
Bengal—	
Good	4.59
Fully Good	4.69
Fine	4.81
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.69
Fine	4.81
Superfine	4.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 21.

Whea. Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 26/4-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russ. Parcels Nov sellers 26/9

South Australian wheat Parcels Nov sellers 28/0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, November 21

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 26 C & I Calcutta Nov./Dec. Nominal per cwt 6/9

C & F Bombay :—

Nov./Dec. Nominal per cwt. 6/6

C & F Karachi :—

Nov./Dec Nominal per cwt. 6/6

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, November 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality). 6-3/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 21

Market	Steady
Spot	29-5/16
Forward	29

LONDON GOLD.

London Nov. 21

Gold Bars. Fine per oz. £7-1 5.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, November 21

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 month market rate 11/16 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 21

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate.	4.93-5/16
Paris	74.95
Berlin	12.26
Madrid	36.18
Amsterdam	7.30-3/4
Brussels	29.15
Milan	60.62
Berne	15.23-1.2
Prague	119.12

LINSEED OILS.

London, November 21.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Dec. sellers 24/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 25/0.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 22.

After declaration of option rights yesterday evening and Liverpool market being firm, last night prices in the local market were pushed up to Rs. 229 for Broach A/M. delivery. The ginning report was considered bullish and New York cotton futures being 8 points higher the local market opened to-day at Rs. 227/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 228/8 on scattered buying and covering. Later on there was some long liquidation and the market was quiet at Rs. 228/4.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened steady unchanged and later on was quoted one point up. In the local market there was improved buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 229/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 229/4

Oomra D/J Rs. 211

Oomra March Rs. 207/8

Bengal D/J Rs. 157/8

Bengal March Rs. 155/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG
M G Bengal U P	...	176	173	170
M G Punjab	...	176	173	170
M G Rajputana	...	...	...	...
M G Oomra No. 3	232	229	226	222

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Nov 22

50 H Bharmal Mukteshwar 174 1/2

151 Kotak and Co Belanganj 7 on

50 A Damodar Muttra 19 on

200 Samji Karamshi Mukteshwar 173

100 Breul and Co Mukteshwar 17 1/2

63 S Junjhnuwala Botad New 215

200 Madhavji Mulji Sikolabad 161

121 H Nenshi Hingoli 215

57 Kotak and Co Gulabpura 152 1/2

48 Toyo Poddar Mill Coimbatore 362

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Ready Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	175
Bengal Fine	...	173
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	226/228	...
C P 2 Fine	220/222	...
Arvi Fine	...	...
Berar Fine	217/219	...
Khamgaon Fine	...	...
Khandesh Fine	210/212	...
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	216/218	...
Mathia Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	243/248	...
Punjab/American	228/233	...
Sindh-American	...	258/263
Cambodia 2nd crop	233/268	...
Cambodia	298/303	...
Compta Good	273/278	...
Westerns	253/258	...
Kampala	368/370	...
Busog	363	...
Jinja	353	...
New Manza	328/338	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Nov 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	423	14,207
Central India	19	17,533
Barsi and Nagar	229	10,123
Hyderabad Gaorani	136	2,116
Berar	630	10,409
Central Provinces	11	3,844
Total Oomras	1,448	58,232
Dholera	181	7,847
N W Provinces	754	14,604
Rajputana	96	19,002
Sind-Punjab	3,413	51,904
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	102	4,364
Westerns Northerns	376	6,866
Cocoanada	...	33
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,097
Persian	...	5
American	...	3,282
Egyptian and African	956	57,027
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	7,326	231,576

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	350	61,705
Japan and China	2,078	144,211
Coast Ports	47	6,215
Up-country by Rail	...	39,834
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	1,641
Total	2,475	253,606

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 21-11-35	4292000	2753000
Receipts yesterday 21-11-35	68000	69000
Exports to date 21-11-35	2094000	1739000
Stock at Ports 15-11-35	2970000	3159000
Stock at Interior Town 15811-35	317000	1961000
Stock at Liverpool 15-11-35	465000	921000
Visible Supply 15-11-35	7847000	8801000
Quantity in sight 15-11-35	7163000	4620000
Quantity out of sight 15-11-35	3660000	3068000

LONDON METALS.

London, November 21

	£
Copper Braziers	49
Yellow Metal	40-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15 5/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	223-3/4

SEEDS

London, November 21

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Nov sellers £9-17-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton Nov./Dec. sellers £12-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Nov./Dec sellers £12-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Nov./Dec. sellers £13-5-0.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton. **Nov./Dec. sellers £13-10-0.**

Increased Selling In Tata Steel Shares

Scattered Covering At The Decline

INDIAN CEMENT STEADY ON PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

General Feeling In Favour Of Lower Levels

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Being influenced by grave political news from France, the local Share Bazar ruled easy to-day on increased selling. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices recorded steady fall in Steel shares. Longs were liquidating. Jobbers were selling. Towards the close there was some covering by shorts and slight buying by small operators which resulted in a partial recovery. There was good enquiry for Indian cement shares which ruled very steady. It is believed that some professional operators who have large interest in cement shares is playing with the market with a view to unload on higher levels. Cotton mill shares were quiet despite sharp rise in raw cotton prices.

The market is still uncertain and lower levels fail to induce any important buying. On the contrary all rallies are meeting with increased selling pressure indicating absence of confidence. It appears that the market will gradually work to low levels in the near future and we think buyers will do well by waiting. There is no room for any material decline but at the moment the general sentiment is against the market which is bound to tell on prices.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	757 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	223 12
100	Central	266 14
100	Colaba	141 14
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	130 0
100	Gokak	172 8
100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	72 8
100	Khatau	77 8
100	Kohinoor	203 12
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Morarjee United	40 0
1000	Morarji	865 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	129 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Century 224 223

Bom. Dyeing 766 760 756 757/8

Kohinoor 205 204 203

Central India 267 266 267 266/14

New Great 131 129/6

Simplex 72

Swadeshi 166 165 161/4

Bundi 33/8 33/12

I. Cement 455 452 455 462 465 462/8

Punjab 24

Shahabad XD 475 473 476/4

Andhra 1635 1630 1632 1631

Tata Hydro 162/8

Tata Power 1532 1535 1525 1528 1526 1530

Tram. Ord 146/14 146/9

T. Steel Dfd. 595 590 592 588 590 585 576 585

T. Steel Ord 150/8 149 147/12 148 147 146/12 148/4

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 158/8 158/4

Bellapur 342 343 342

B. Steam 283 282/8

B Burma 415 408 411 406 411

100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	72 8
100	Swadeshi	161 4
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS

50	Baroda	100 0
25-50	Central	35 12
500	Imperial	1557 8
125-50	Im. Con.	386 4
50-100	India	124 12
100	Reserve Bank	126 12
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 12
70	Gwalior	121 4
100	Indian	462 8
100	Katni Def.	2040 0
100	Katni Ord.	372 8
10	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	24 0
100	Shahabad	476 4
70	United	121 4

INSURANCE

15-75	New India	11 8
15-100	Jupiter	42 8
200	Oriental	4570 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1631 4
10	Ajmer	11 12
60	Bombay Tram	146 9
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	162 8
1000	Tata Power	1530 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	89 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	768 12

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	585 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	198 12
50	Belapur Sugar	343 12
150	Bombay Steam	282 8
125	Bombay Burma	411 4
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	138 2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 10
100	Bombay Telephone	105 4
100	Indian Bleaching	106 4
160	Indian Radio Ord.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	13 14
30	Premier Construction	75 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	283 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 0
5	p.c. Central India	517 8
7	p.c Katni 1st	136 4
	p.c Katni 2nd	138 12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1475 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3	per cent 1951/54 100/1
3	per cent 1941 103/2
3 1/2	per cent G.P.N. 95/6
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 104/7
4	per cent 1943 1/8
4	per cent 1960/70 110
4 1/2	per cent 1950/60 115/2
5	per cent 1939/44 109/4
5	per cent 1946/43 110/6
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX FREES

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/12
4	per cent 1958/68 Mysore 108/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 109

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974 105
4	per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5	per cent M Deb 1939 114
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1936 127
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/4 and after declining to Rs. 95/1 improved to Rs. 95/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 21.

3	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 86 3/4
3 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 97
3 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 104 3/4
4	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 107 1/4
4 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 115
5	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 113
5 1/2	per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 3/4
3	per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 1/2 Prem.
2 1/2	per cent British Consols 85 1/4
3 1/2	per cent Conversion 107 1/4
3 1/2	per cent War Loan 105 3/8

BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

LNNDON MARKET.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34/17/8.

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34/18/9

Standard Copper 3 months £35/5/0

Electrolytic copper £39/10/0.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33/10/0.

Copper Sheets Rs. 37/10/0.

Tone:—Steady.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Lack Of Speculative Interest

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Wheat And Linseed Firm But Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov 22

On Friday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled somewhat easy after opening steady. There was lack of speculative interest. Prices gradually declined on increased hedge selling.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

GRAINS FIRM

Wheat and linseed ruled firm on speculative buying and short covering. Jute was quiet but rubber was slightly higher.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES UNCERTAIN

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat neglected owing to absence of fresh news. Giltedged securities displayed uncertainty. Three and half was quoted at £97 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Nov 22

Previous closing	11.79
To-day's opening	11.80
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	11.64
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Nov 22

Previous closing	6.49
To-day's opening	6.49
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.45
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 226-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 22

The lack of speculative interest and the possibility of labour troubles caused reactionary tendency to-day with the result that prices showed an easier tendency with pool selling January and some hedging operations. However the sentiment remains rather cheerful due to improved export and trade demand which at present lacks stimulus owing to the future uncertainty.

Trading in March began at 11.80 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. After early steadiness prices gave way on lower Liverpool cables and January selling under the influence of which prices declined to 11.74 subsequently the market steadied on fairly good absorption.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.64 with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

December	(11.99/11.98) 12.00/12.00
January	(11.88/11.88) 11.91/11.91
March	(11.79/11.76) 11.80/11.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American December	(6.53) 6.53
American January	(6.50) 6.50
Egyptian November	(9.41) 9.53
Egyptian January	(9.01) 9.08

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 22

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 227-4 and Rs. 228-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 228-0 with New York futures about 1 point up.

Belapur Company's Shares

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that business in shares of the Belapur Co., Ltd., for December 1935 Settlement shall be Cum-Right and Cum-Dividend; and that business in the said shares for the January, 1936, Settlement (which commences from to-day, Saturday, the 23rd instant) shall be Ex-Right and also Ex-Dividend."

India's Foreign Sea-Borne Trade

CALCUTTA, Nov 20

India's Foreign Sea-borne Trade in October, 1935 was as under:—

The total imports of private merchandise in October, 1935, amounted to Rs. 11,81 lakhs, and total exports, including re-exports to Rs. 14,50 lakhs. Net exports of private treasure during the month of report were Rs. 3.11 lakhs and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 5.85 lakhs in favour of India. Balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 2,27 lakhs.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov 22

Previous closing	4.93 1/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 22

Previous closing	4.93 5/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 22

Previous closing	74.96
To-day's opening	75.05
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	—02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 3/8 and then advanced to 4.93 13/16 but eventually relapsed to 4.93 7/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93 7/16

Franc opened at 75.03 but on lack of support gradually eased to 74.94.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 22

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d.	29 1/4d.
Forward	29d.	28 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 22

Gold per ounce (£7-1-5) £7-1-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 22

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 22

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 5/8) 5.65 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.19) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Milan	(60.62 nominal) 60.87
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 22

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/11, 65/13 and 66/1. The market was comparatively steady with slight variations but later on easier London cables prices suffered a setback on scattered selling and realising and closed quiet at Rs. 65/4, 65/6 and 65/10.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/14. Trading was colourless and uninteresting owing to the absence of good advices from abroad while later rates slightly gave way under some selling pressure influenced by easiness of foreign exchanges and closed steady at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/13/9 and 34/13/9.

Capt. Firbanks Improving

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 22.

Further inquiries made in connection with the injuries of Capt. Firbanks who was serious injured in yesteray's races, transpire that he is improving satisfactorialy.—United Press

Sanctions Are Useless If Suez Is Not Closed

(continued from page 1)

were concerned for some time to come.

It was the duty of every Indian, declared Mr. Masani, to unsettle this "settled" fact. With sufficient pressure on the Government and enough sanction from the masses, a real change of heart could be effected and till then India would have to wait.

AFTERMATH OF GREAT WAR.

Mr. Masani then dealt with the cross-currents and inter-State intrigues on the Continent. The Italo-Abyssinian war would not end there. Sgr. Mussolini knew that the conquest of Abyssinia was not going to solve the economic difficulties at home. No large colonisation was possible in a country like Abyssinia.a The real background for the development of a major conflict, could be found in the last Great War, which brought discontent to every one and peace to no one. Italy was smarting under the consciousness that justice was not done to her claims. Perhaps Signor Mussolini might be dreaming of the days when the whole of North Africa formed part of the Roman Empire.

Britain was till recently anti-League in her policy, but the peace-ballot and the fear that Italy might encroach on British supremacy and hold Britain to ransom had changed her attitude.

INEFFECTIVE SANCTIONS.

Mr. Masani questioned the utility of imposing sanctions, which were ineffective in their operation. Without closing the Suez Canal for Italy, it would be hypocrisy to talk of sanctions. Unless something dramatic happened, the League machinery was going to be a failure in the case of Abyssinia, as it proved to be in the case of Manchuria.

Britain and France were both agreed that they could not fight Mussolini. In the situation, the only effective guarantee of Abyssinian independence was a strong Abyssinian Army and nothing else.

The situation in Central Europe was equally uncertain. Britain could not make up her mind regarding her policy towards European countries and kept every nation guessing as to which side she would throw in her weight in case a crisis developed.

FRANCE'S DILEMMA.

France was torn between two powerful groups, the Democrats, favouring an alliance with Russia against Hitler regime; the other Fascist and semi-Fascist section, advocating a Hitlerite alliance against Russia. M. Laval with anti-Soviet and pro-Hitlerite tendencies was putting off the ratification of the Franco-Russian Pact indefinitely, with a view to placate Hitler. Germany had expressed openly her intention to expand and was casting temptuous glances at Ukraine in Soviet Russia, Danzig in Poland, Memel in Lithuania and the whole of Austria.

In this atmosphere, if there was one country, which was anxious for peace, it was Soviet Russia. She had realized that Socialist reconstruction would be hampered by the outbreak of another war, and was desirous that post-War experiment carried on in Russia, should be continued without any disturbance.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 22

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 74 and March 71. Some speculative activity prevailed on bullish foreign crop advices with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.00. Prices advanced on commission house buying and covering with good outside demand following bullish foreign crop advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 22

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£224 1/4 buyers £224 3/4 sellers. Steady) £224 1/2 buyers £225 sellers. Very steady.

Linseed (£17 7/16 buyers £17 9/16 sellers. Steady) £17 11/16 buyers £17 3/4 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 1/2) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov 22

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. India sold. Market steady."

JUTE.

New Crop December January (£20 13/16 sellers) £20 5/8 sellers

Dunlop October November (£24 1/2) £24 1/2

Lightning October November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 3/4) 1-9 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/8 paid and buyers) 6 1/4 paid and sellers

January March (6 5/16 paid and buyers) 6 1/4 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata November (£9 7/8 sellers) £9 15/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal November (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Nov 22

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 2 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 22

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 10 3
Wheat May	4 11 3
Linseed May	7 2 3

The tone was steady

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov 22

Competition continued strong in very good selection.

Greasy lower	(0-7) 0-6 1/2
Greasy higher	(1-6 1/2) 1-7
Scoured lower	(0-11 1/2) 0-11
Scoured higher	(2-2) 2-3

Internationals Most Active On Stock Exchange

FURTHER DECLINE IN BASEMETALS

Normal Conditions In Exchanges

NO QUOTATIONS OF LIRA

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 22

On the Stock Exchange internationals proved most active stocks owing to favourable Wall Street advices but good features were noticeable elsewhere with the general price trend upwards. Most sections closed cheerful.

Among commodities wheat was firm on favourable overseas advices coupled with good demand. Basemetals both cash tin and copper registered further declines. Elsewhere conditions were somewhat quiet.

Among exchanges dealings resumed more normal conditions after recent panic due to selling of gold currencies. Meanwhile quotations of lira ceased following publication of the recent Rome decree.

Wall Street opened firm and continued most active but rather irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, November 14,	£96 3/4
Friday, November 15,	£97 1/2
Monday, November 18	£97 1/2
Tuesday, November 19,	£97 1/8
Wednesday, Nov 20	£97 1/8
Thursday November 21	£97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 22

3-30 p.m.

There was lack of any fresh interest to stimulate buying interest. Very quiet conditions prevailed all round but internationals were firm on renewed buying. Giltedged securities, industrials in general and oil shares were rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/8) £85 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117) £116 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-9) 23-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 5/8) 4 3/4

Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 5/8

Musical Industries (28-0) 28-0

Princhin Johnson (43-9) 43-3

Imperial Chemical (37-9) 37-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (115-6) 115-6

Realisation 1930 (£83) £83

Dunlop Rubber (39-6) 39-6

University Ordinary (31-9) 31-9

Ford Motors (34-3) 34-3

Cable Wires (£9 1/4) £9

British American Tobacco (112-6) 112-6

Camera A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 149-4 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-6

Distillers (95-9) 95-9

Bred and Dyers (10-6) 10-6

British Celanese (14-3) 14-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (55-10 1/2) 56-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6

Western Limited Ordinary (18-6) 18-0

Inter Nickels (38 5/8) 39 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 22

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£97) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

41/2 per cent 1958/68 (£114) £114 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-38 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-3) 21-0

Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0

Empire of India Ceylon (29-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-6

Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2

Burma Corporation (11-3) 12-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£20) £20

East Rand Proprietors (60-9) 60-9

Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £14 1/4

Goddar New (£11 3/8) £11 3/8

Moddar New (£73-9) £73-9

Sub Nigel (£13 5/8) £13 3/4

Spring Mines Split Share (45-0) 45-0

Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-3

Anglo Iranian (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2

Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Shell Transport (81-3) 81-3

Royal Dutch (£29 1/8) £29 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 1/8) £49 1/8

L M Ford (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£133) £132 1/4

London Board G Stock (£105) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 22

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 57 1/2) dol 58 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24) dol 25 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 49 3/8) dol 50 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 119) unquoted

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Electricals In Demand

CALCUTTA, Nov 22

Jutes ruled steady at decline and only limited turnover took place. In coals, Equitables were a shade easier, while others were more or less unchanged. In teas there was only limited business, but enquiry was in evidence for most popular stocks at steadily advancing rates. In miscellaneous, electricals were in demand; iron and steels were fairly steady; Indian Wood Products were steady about last levels. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three half per cent loan 1947/50 104 10; Three and half per cent Government Paper 95/6; three per cent Loan 1941 103 7; Three per cent Government Paper 85/2; three per cent New Loan 1951/54 100/3; four per cent Loan 1960/70 109/8 small lot; five per cent Loan 1945/55 118/10; five half per cent Loan 1938/40 108 9

Bank: Reserve Bank 127

Railways: Bukhtiarpur Bihar Lt 63/8 small lot; Katakhal Lala Bazar 90/8; Mayurbhanj 51 small lots

Cotton: New Victoria pref 5/1

Coals: Aldih 2/14; Bengal Giridih 1/4; Equitable 8s; Hurriladih 17/12; Anglo India 400; Jarnagore 136 small lot; Clive 26; Howrah 49/7; Hukumchand 11/7; Hukumchand pref 109; Kamarhatty 503; Kankarrah 414/8 small lots; Soorah pref 116 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 8/2; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/4; Dacca Elec 20; Patna Elec 18/6; Bengal Iron 3/15; B I Corpn ordy 4; B I Corpn pref 147; Indian Wood Products 26; India Paper pulp 180; Titaghur paper ordy 23/8 small lot; Titaghur paper defd 9/14; Sugars: Balrampore 19; Buland 13/2 small lot; Teas: Betoli 5; Bishnauth 27/14; Gohpur 6/4; Hattikhira 24/12.—A. P.

NO MALPRACTICES IN COTTON TRADE

(Continued From Page 7.)

a severe punishment as contemplated in the Bill, was not justifiable. He thought that the Legislative Assembly should decide upon a measure for the whole country instead of the Provincial Government coming before the Council with a measure meant at the first instance only for Sind.

FOR WHOLE PRESIDENCY?

Mr. L.R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) speaking next referred to an amendment moved by Mr. Mohamed S. Mitha that the fine for the offenders should be Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 1.500.

Fortunately Mr. Mitha was not a member representing either commerce or any particular interest, but only a nominated member. If the Government pays any heed to that unfortunate suggestion, then he was sure, the very object for which the Government intends this Bill, would be killed. He would have very much preferred if the Central Government had brought in this Bill applicable to the country as a whole. But that being outside his province, he was glad that the Bombay Government seized this opportunity to introduce this measure. He wanted that the Bill should be put into operation throughout the Presidency and not to a particular area. Going into the details of the Bill, the speaker said, the imposition of such a heavy fine was very wrong.

Continuing the speaker said that the matter was before the East India Cotton Association for a number of years, and it was Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraj who raised this question more than once.

Mr. G.S. Gangoli, who said that he knew nothing of cotton as a subject, lodged a protest against the heavy fine contemplated in the Bill, if Mr. Mitha's amendment were to be accepted by Government. He moved an amendment to the effect that the fine should be reduced to Rs. 1.000.

Mr. Shaik Abdul Majid said that the Sindhi seed cotton, which was being grown in Sind had maintained its purity. He was for supporting the Bill if the same was applicable to both the Presidency and the Punjab. But of the -41|2 lakhs of bales of cotton that pass through Karachi, only 1-1|2 lakh belong to Sind proper. If the Act was applicable only to Sind then Punjab would have the upper hand. He did not see any wisdom in nominating experts from the Presidency, while the Bill was to affect Sind only.

AMENDMENT TO AMENDMENT.

Mr. J.G. Moore moved an amendment to Mr. Madan's amendment regarding the punishment to the effect that the clause should affect the non-agriculturists. He knew that the principle and spirit of the Bill was not against the interests of the agriculturists. But if Government did not accept his amendment, then he thought, the House should oppose the first reading of the Bill in the larger interests.

Dewan Bahadur Patil supported Mr. Moore's amendment and moved another amendment to the effect that the Act should apply only to Sind

The President said that the amendment could not be accepted since the member had not obtained the Governor-General's sanction.

Mr. Haridas Madhavdass, Cotton Expert, said that Sind was in a unique position as far as the cotton cultivation goes.

Hence it was particularly necessary that the malpractices which have set in there recently, should be ended forthwith.

Referring to the proposed imposition of a fine of Rs. 5,000, the speaker said the imposition of Rs. 5,000 fine was very heavy, and that the fines should only be ranging from Rs. 50 and 100.

Mir Bande Ali Khan also spoke.

Sirdar Mahabooball Khan Mohamed Akbar Khan (Hubli-Dharwar) said that he spoke from 35 years' experience, which he has in the cotton trade. He supported the Bill, but he wanted that the Bill should be made applicable throughout the Presidency. He was however, of the opinion that the imposition of a fine of Rs. 5,000 was not conducive to the interests of the cultivators.

Dr. Dixit wanted to know from the Home Member as to why only one of the three amendments moved by Mr. Mitha had been accepted by the Government. He also wanted to know whether Government had consulted the bodies, which were affected by the Bill, regarding the amendment of Mr. Mitha about imposing a fine of Rs. 5,000.

HOME MEMBER REPLIES.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, replying to the debate on the first reading of the Bill said that between the grower of cotton and the millowner, who consumed the cotton, there were many middlemen, who profited dishonestly. The imposition of heavy fine was felt necessary, if malpractices were to be stopped. The Bill had been moved by the Government at the instance of the Association which were interested in cotton trade. There had been a move among the traders since 1910 to bring about some measure by which malpractices could be stopped. Government had sent a copy of the Bill to all the associations interested in cotton trade and all of them except the Karachi Ginning Factory-Owners' Association had welcomed the move.

The Bill undoubtedly was an all-India subject, said Sir Robert, and it was being discussed as far as he was aware for the last 25 years.

Regarding extending the Act to the whole of the Presidency, the Home Member was not prepared to say anything till he made enquiries about the possibilities of the Act in the Presidency. The Select Committee to which the Bill would be sent after the first reading would consider all the points that would be in favour of the agriculturists.

The Home Member thanked the House for their reception of the Bill.

RESULT OF VOTING.

Mr. Mahomed S. Mitha withdrew his amendments regarding extending the Act to the Presidency proper at the first instance. His amendment regarding 5,000 rupees fine would be considered by the Select Committee.

Mr. Kulkarni's amendment regarding the deletion of clause 3-A, sub-section 2, regarding Government Notification, extending the Act to certain areas was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Tolani's amendments were put to vote, one after another and lost.

Mr. Moore withdrew his amendment to Mr. Madan's amendment, in view of the assurance given by the Home Member.

The first part of Mr. Miran Mohamedshah's amendment was carried and the latter part was lost.

Mr. Madan's amendment as amended by Mr. Mitha's and Mr. Miranshah's amendments, about punishment was put to vote and carried.

Another amendment of Mr. Madan to Clause 6 was also carried.

The first reading of the Bill was then put to vote and carried.

The Council, which sat upto 7-25 p.m. adjourned till to-day 10 a.m.

K. F. NARIMAN AT NAGPUR

Advises Municipality To Take Up Nation-Building Activities

NAGPUR. Nov. 22.

Mr. K. F Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, arrived here this morning at 9-30 and was given a rousing reception at the station.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee presented him with a civic address of welcome at a gathering. The address which was read by Mr. Samiuña Khan, President of the Municipal Committee, inter alia said:—

The common human feeling is to yield to flattery, but your refusal to accept the address of welcome by the Madras Corporation, which had declined to give a similar honour to your Chief, Babu Rajendra Prasad, is the most welcome testimony of your strength of character, your high sense of discipline, and utter devotion to the cause and the man for and with whom you work so unceasingly."

Nariman's Advice.

Replying Mr. Nariman offered a few friendly suggestions on civic improvement and exhorted them, even at the risk of being described as dabbling in politics, to take up items like Swadeshi, primary education, Harijan uplift and inter-communal unity.

Deploring the tendency on the part of the Executive to interfere in the affairs of Local Bodies, he urged the members to uphold national self-respect notwithstanding mistakes and blunders which are inevitable.

Concluding Mr. Nariman appealed to the members of the Municipal Committee to pay special attention to slum areas and towards the upliftment of ignorant, illiterate and down-trodden Harijans and the starting of welfare centres.—United Press.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935

Tamil Nadu Is Cent Per Cent Congress

Rajendra Babu's Tribute To Madras Leaders

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, Nov. 19.

In the course of a communication Babu Rajendra Prasad describes vividly the nature and extent of Congress activity in Tamil Nadu, how this portion of the Madras Presidency is almost 16 annas Congress and how the Province has been organised for active and sustained Congress work. Rajendra Babu says that he witnessed during his recent tour of Tamil Nadu a remarkable mass enthusiasm for the Congress. He describes how the provincial workers were incessantly on tour and there was not a single district which had not been visited by one or the other of the Congress leaders with a view to rousing the people.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME FOR HARIJANS

Apart from district and taluk conferences not a week passed without one or two conferences. Harijan work was also being carried on very satisfactorily and the Sangh was able to collect about two lakhs every year for its work. It was proposed to have wells excavated for the use of Harijans in their villages on the occasion of the Congress Jubilee to be called "Congress Jubilee Wells" —an ambitious programme considering that in that part of the country each well cost about Rs. 2,000.

OTHERS MUST FOLLOW

Rajendra Babu draws attention to the fact that purses presented to him never exceeded Rs. 50 and consisted at times of small changes making up Rs. 20 to 25 and the fact that he was in this way able to collect Rs. 20,000 showed how widespread the Congress organisation was in the Madras Presidency and how the Congress workers were always busy at work.

Rajendra Babu desires that Madras's example should be emulated and asks why in other provinces the Congress leaders should not stimulate and sustain the awakening and consciousness of masses by constant tours and travelling.

SIND PREPARES FOR JUBILEE

Karachi Congressmen Make Elaborate Plans

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Sind) (By Mail)

Brisk preparations are going on in Sind to make the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress a great success. The Provincial Congress Committee has circularised all the Subordinate Congress Committees. Though the official Jubilee day is 28th December only, all committees are preparing Programmes for a number of days making 28th the main day for celebration. Hyderabad District Congress Committee has prepared the programme for seven days. Special efforts are being made to make the Sind Village and Cottage Industries exhibition at Hyderabad a great success.

The programme at Karachi includes the following items:—

Swadeshi Exhibition and a Special All Sind Congress Demonstration on 31st December and 1st January 36 at which the Congress workers of the whole Province and all the Civli Disobedience Prisoners will be invited. The demonstrations will consist of a procession of Congress men of the Province, and lectures on Congress. The Karachi Workers have further decided to organise a Congress Jubilee Carnival side by side with the exhibition. An informal conference of Congressmen of the town also will be held.

At Larkana also there will be Swadeshi and Village Industries exhibitions.

The special feature of the Sind celebrations is the mode of collecting money for the Jubilee. The Provincial Congress Committee has issued very artistic receipts for the amounts of Rs. 5 Re 1 and Annas 2. These are being called "Notes" in view of the artistic designs.

Responsibility For Yemen's Troubles

Crown Prince Dismisses Qazi Raghib For His Pro-Italian Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Qazi Raghib the foreign minister of Yemen after his dismissal from his service has reached Aden with his family along with his daughter who was recently divorced by the crown-prince of Yemen. It is understood that he will proceed to Syria or Turkey.

IN YEMEN'S SERVICE

Qazi Raghib is a Syrian by birth, but he was educated in Turkey. For a long time he served in France and Italy and fought in the great war as a Turkish officer. In 1922 he proceeded to Yemen and thereafter sometime he was appointed a foreign-minister. He freely mixed with the Royal family and was a great favourite. He gave his daughter in marriage to Ahmed Saful-Islam the crown-prince of Yemen, and rose to great eminence in Yemen. He gradually introduced the Italials-element in Yemen Service. He bought some aeroplanes, machine-guns, lorries and other pieces of artillery from Italy and opened a big workshop with Italian machinery for preparing munitions at Yemen. He appointed many Italian officers to run the workshop, to serve as engineers and architects. Many Italian agricultural experts were appointed to prepare the soil of Yemen for better and improved cultivation with modern methods. The agricultural experts under the pretext of improving the soil of Yemen are alleged to have surveyed every inch of the country and prepared secret maps.

CROWN-PRINCE ENRAGED.

The Qazi did not stop there he signed a commercial treaty for a period of ten years with the Italian Government. In the year 1926 the Qazi invited the Italian Governor-General Maxwini from Eritrea to pay a personal visit to Imam Yehya, the King of Yemen. When the General reached Yemen with his Italian officers and Somali soldiers he was allowed to pass through Yemen with the Italian flag hoisting over his retinue. Then he went from Hodaidah to Sana (the capital of Yemen) a journey of five days. The first day's journey was accomplished by motor cars and the rest on mules. From Sana Ahmed Saful-Islam the crown-prince was sent to receive General Maxwini and when he saw the General marching towards the capital with the Italian flag he was enraged.

A press note issued by the Indian Olympic Association, Lahore, says:—"The next All-India (Inter-provincial) Athletic, Basket Ball and Wrestling Championships will be held at Lahore on the 13th, 14th and 15th February, 1936. Entries forms and particulars can be obtained from the secretaries of the provincial Olympic Associations or from Indian Olympic Association, 6, Kacheri Road, Lahore.

Drive For Fascist State In Italy

Fiume Episode Of D'Annunzio Gave Mussolini First Big Impetus

By J. C. Oestreicher
Foreign Editor, International News Service
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This is the fifth of a series of dramatic highlights in the life of Benito Mussolini, modern Caesar.

Since the rise to power of Benito Mussolini, Italian chauvinism has been a carefully nurtured plant. The Italians, from the days of the first Caesar and before, have been nothing without a leader to drill constantly into their consciousness pride of race, nationality and power. Thus while Mussolini is a distinctly Italian phenomenon, the conditions which made his triumph possible were distinctly Italian also.

Other nations might produce great statesmen, great idealists, great industrialists, great scientists, great artists.

Italy has contributed her share of these, to be sure, but Italy alone could produce a Mussolini.

In the troubled days immediately following the war there were, as noted before, revolutionary manifestations of an abortive nature; audible rumblings of Communism, and outbreaks of industrial unrest which clearly indicated an upheaval to come.

The fracas already were a symbol of nationalistic pride. Little groups marched frequently through the streets, giving loud voice to the long-standing grievances of old. It is a tribute to Mussolini's early appeals to chauvinism that along with the shouts for jobs, food and shelter there were demands for the return of Dalmatia and Fiume. Young men in Milan, Rome and Turin—most of whom had travelled nowhere but to the front and back again during the war—suddenly felt themselves responsible for the plight of the expatriated Italians in the north. With no personal interests at stake save that of national pride, they allied themselves by voice and action with the northern irredentists. Fascism, rooted deep in the soil of a united nation, had begun to blossom.

With whatever choice flowers of nationalism burgeoned in these troubled days, there were rank weeds also. Strikes were perpetual. For no obvious reason, work in factory and field would be brought to a standstill. Soldiers were insulted, spat at, attacked. Officers, still bearing proudly the wound-stripes of Caparetto, the Carso and the Piave, were wounded by howling mobs. Medals were trampled under foot. Cafes became the scenes of rowdyism.

Forty pieces of sharpnel were picked out of Corp. B. Mussolini's shell-shocked frame after a trench-mortar exploded at Caporetto in January, 1313, and he lay for months in a hospital at which Austrian 'planes rained bombs at regular intervals. It cannot be said that Mussolini, the war-maker, does not know what war is like. While he lay, as pictured here, between life and death, King Victor Emmanuel came to shake his hand, with no reason to suspect, of course, that this helpless man would one day make puppets of the royalty of Italy. Weeks later Mussolini was discharged, as incapacitated, for further service.

The dramatic seizure of Fiume, in defiance of the peace treaties, by Gabriele D'Annunzio, Poet, Novelist, Dramatist, Amorist and Agnostic, with a few followers, was the episode that provoked the birth of Mussolini's Fascist movement. It aroused national pride, and encouraged further forceful revolts against the "status quo". A machine gun hovers over them significantly as Mussolini talks with D'Annunzio (right) in a motor-boat on the Garda River, as Fascism began its spectacular rise to power in Europe. D'Annunzio was too much of an egotist and individualist to remain close to Mussolini.

(The previous articles of the series appeared in our issues of the 12th, 14th, 18th and 20th instant.

Italian fought hand to hand with Italian.

Mussolini's biographers make much of these hectic days of 1919. The government, they declare, was powerless, and such indeed seems to have been the case. Desperate efforts were made to conciliate the Socialists and bring an end to the interminable strife, but all met with failure. Amnesty was extended to all deserters—veterans were urged by the ministry to wear mufti in the streets to escape attack. But the aimless, vicious battle of class continued.

Occupation Of Fiume

On September 12, 1919, Gabriele d'Annunzio, poet, dreamer, idealist, master airman and the greatest hero of the war, abandoned plans for an airplane flight, from Rome to Tokyo. It was planned as an encouragement to Italian pride, but he saw more important measures were needed to stave off civil war. He assembled a small band of followers at Ronchi, near Gorizia, crossed the frontier and occupied Fiume.

D'Annunzio's dramatic action was all that was needed to light the spark of patriotism that leaped across the Adriatic and spread throughout the length of Italy. Mussolini's "Popolo d'Italia" was quick to sense the significance. The newspaper supported the venture in glowing terms, bitterly attacked the government for its opposition.

On October 9, at a Fascist meeting in Florence, Mussolini triumphantly announced that he had just returned from Fiume, from the side of d'Annunzio, and pleaded for indulgence as it had deprived him of time to prepare his speech. But in this address, he nevertheless laid the ground work for Fascism as it exists to-day. He described it to his excited audience as a scheme for syndicates of agrarian and industrial workers. He said its aim was Socialistic or Collectivistic, but its methods aristocratic and based entirely on the community of national interests.

Mussolini's Exhortation

"I do not tell you O people, that you are as gods", he said. "As I love you, truly, so I should say to you that you are dirty, you must arise and cleanse yourselves; you are ignorant, therefore set yourselves to gain instruction . . . . Horny hands are not enough to prove a man capable of guiding a state . . . . . You can make a revolution in 24 hours, but you cannot in that time create a new social order for a nation which is part of a world order. You must not, however, mistake us for a kind of bodyguard of the bourgeoisie, which, in so far as it consists of profiteers, is utterly vile and contemptible. These people must defend themselves, we will not defend them.

"We shall defend the nation, the people as a whole. We shall work for the moral and material welfare of the people. And I believe that with our policy we shall be able to make the masses one with the nation."

When d'Annunzio left Ronchi for Fiume, he had written a brief letter to Mussolini, with the salutation "Dear Companion". It closed with the words: "Sustain the cause without stint during the conflict".

This Mussolini, did, making speeches throughout Milan, appearing on the rostrum before curious crowds which included a sprinkling of blackshirts. Many came to deride but remained transfixed by his oratory. Loud applause greeted his declarations; the man seemed to be gaining a genuine grip on the populace.

In Prison Again

But its cheers did not truthfully portend the elections. Few voted for Mussolini, although some of his early supporters were found to include intellectuals who, although previously aloof from politics, felt compelled to aid the struggling patriot.

When the votes were counted, the overwhelming victory of the Socialists set in motion a reaction against Fascism. Blackshirt newspapers and headquarters were raided and searched. Scores of arrests were made. Complicity in the affairs of Fiume was branded "armed plotting against the security of the State". The "Popolo", in a glaring headline, greeted its readers: Benito Mussolini, guilty of having defended Italy after Caporetto, has been thrown into prison."

But the next day he was released. He looked over the shattered remnants of his organizations. His central committees had been broken up by force of arms. Many of his staunchest supporters were in jail. D'Annunzio was still in Fiume, but the rising, although temporary, strength of the government brought his ejection nearer daily.

It occurred on Christmas Day, 1920. Italian soldiers were hurled against the city. Some were killed, many wounded, including d'Annunzio himself. He surrendered his authority to a committee of citizens and left Fiume, defeated but not disheartened.

'Iron Necessity Of Violence'

It was then, as Mussolini writes in his own autobiography, that "the iron necessity of violence already had been confirmed."

"Every one of us felt it", he declares. "Now came the moment to move to action with a clear sense of the definite issue. The formation of a squads and battling units which I had drawn up by intuition had been accomplished. I had given them in precise directions, well-specified tasks within clean limits. They began their work of discipline and retaliation."

A few months later, on May 16, 1921, political elections throughout Italy resulted in triumphs for Fascism. The national indignation over Fiume, carefully cultivated by Mussolini and the "Popolo", and by his aides in pre-election speeches, bore fruit. Fascists were elected for Milan, Bologna and Ferrara. Thirty-three blackshirts in all were sent to parliament. Mussolini's avengement of Fiume had begun.

The March on Rome, most important event in Italy in 15 centuries, will be the subject of the next article.

Indore-Malwa Mills Agents Discharged

NO 'PRIMA FACIE' CASE MADE OUT AGAINST THEM, SAYS MAGISTRATE

The case in which Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Habib Currimbhoy, Ahmed Fazalbhoy, Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy and Ismail Currimbhoy, in their capacity as the Managing Agents and Directors of the Indore-Malwa Mills Company, were charged by Ramkumar Shrinivas a shareholder of the Mills Company, with criminal conspiracy under sec. 120-B, I. P. C., cheating, criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of the finances of the Indore-Malwa Mills Co., as alleged to have seen shown in the Balance Sheets of the said Company published during the period between 1929 and 1932, was disposed of by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on Friday.

All the accused were discharged, on an application filed by Mr. Ferreira of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, for the complainant, for permission not to lead in evidence.

NO 'PRIMA FACIE' CASE.

Mr. Ferreira stated that he had applied for sanction to the Government for instituting proceedings under sec. 120-B, and the Government replied that they did not think that a 'prima facie' case was made out against the accused.

As regards the other charges, the complainant was advised that it would be waste of public time to proceed further in the case. Mr. Ferreira put in an application to similar effect and prayed for permission not to lead evidence.

Mr. S. G. Velinker appearing with Mr. C. N. Kanuga on behalf of Sir Fazalbhoy, Messrs. Ahmed Fazalbhoy, Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy and Esmail Currimbhoy, said that the accused did not object to an order under sec. 253 (2) Cr. P. C., as the statement made by Mr. Ferreira was a complete vindication of their honour and honesty.

AGENCY'S RIGHTS.

The memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association gave the Agency firm certain rights to utilise the moneys of the company and in view of this, there were insuperable difficulties in the way of the prosecution to establish their case.

The conspiracy charge under sec. 120-B I. P. C., could not be proceeded with, as there was no sanction for it from the Government, as required under sec. 196 Cr. P. C. Therefore, each accused had to be proceeded against individually which was not possible.

Clause 13 of the Memorandum of Association, Mr. Velinker continued, gave the Agency firm powers to invest the funds in other companies in loans.

Clause 14 allowed them to do such acts as incidental and conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the company.

In addition, clauses 14, 15 and 17 of Art. 103 of the Articles of Association were to the same effect.

WITH BOARD'S SPECIAL AUTHORITY.

More than that, Mr. Velinker added, every act was done by the Agency firm, under the resolutions and special authority of the Board at their meetings. In view of these considerations, the complainant was well advised in dropping the proceedings.

Mr. Baker on behalf of Mr. Habib Currimbhoy stated that he was in a position to prove that his client did not act as Director after November 26, 1929, and the Balance Sheet was as on December 31, 1929. His client had no hand in the publishing of the Balance Sheet. In other respects, he adopted Mr. Velinker's arguments.

WASTE OF PUBLIC TIME.

The Magistrate observed that no useful purpose would be served by his insisting on the complainant proceeding with the case. It would be a mere waste of public time. The Government also had considered the case in all its aspects and had decided that no 'prima facie' case was made out for issuing the sanction.

As regards the charge of preparing the alleged false Balance Sheets and of alleged misappropriation, the accused would be, in his opinion, covered by the various provisions in the Memorandum of Association.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Ferreira not to lead evidence and discharged the accused.

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